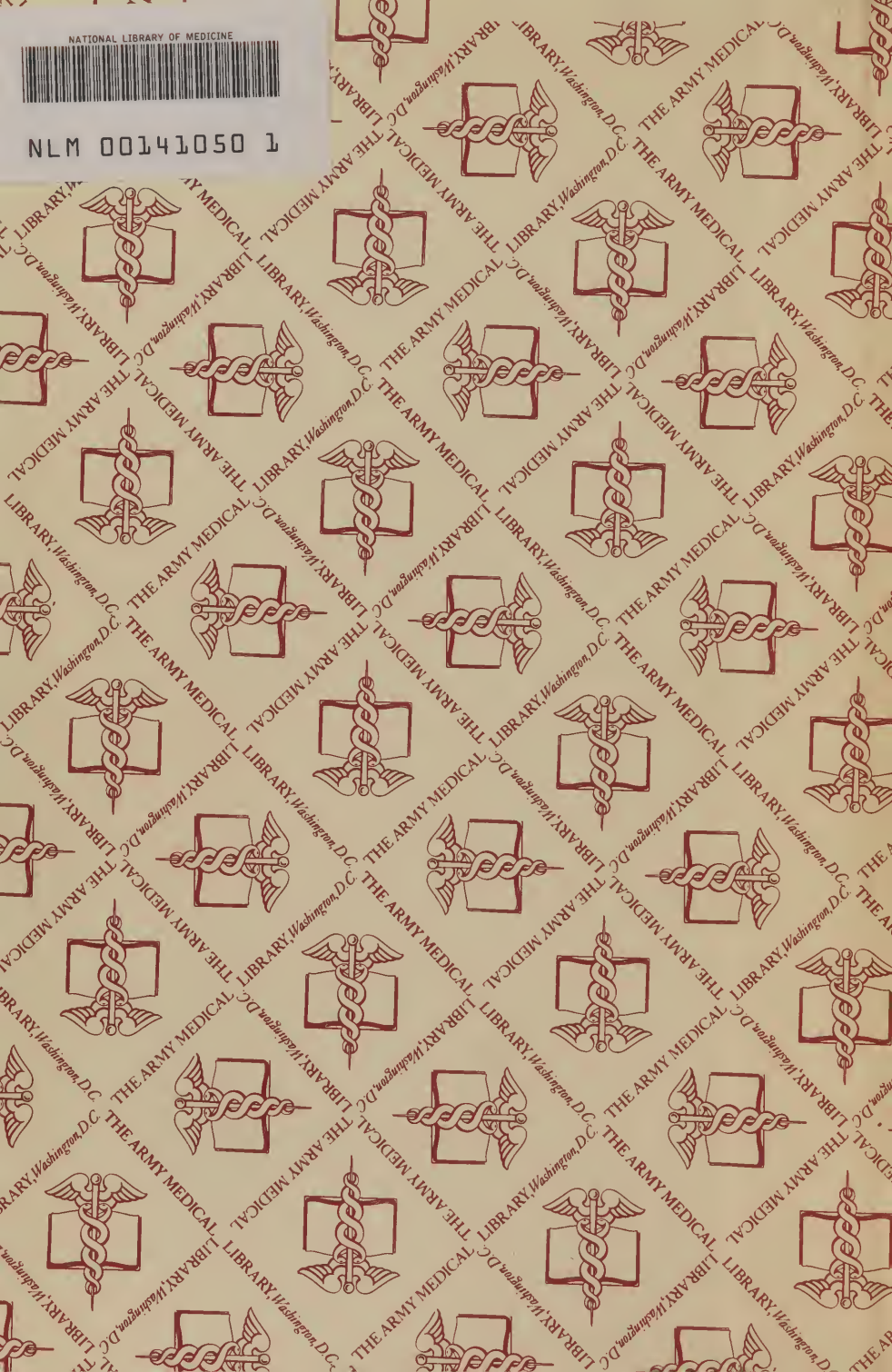


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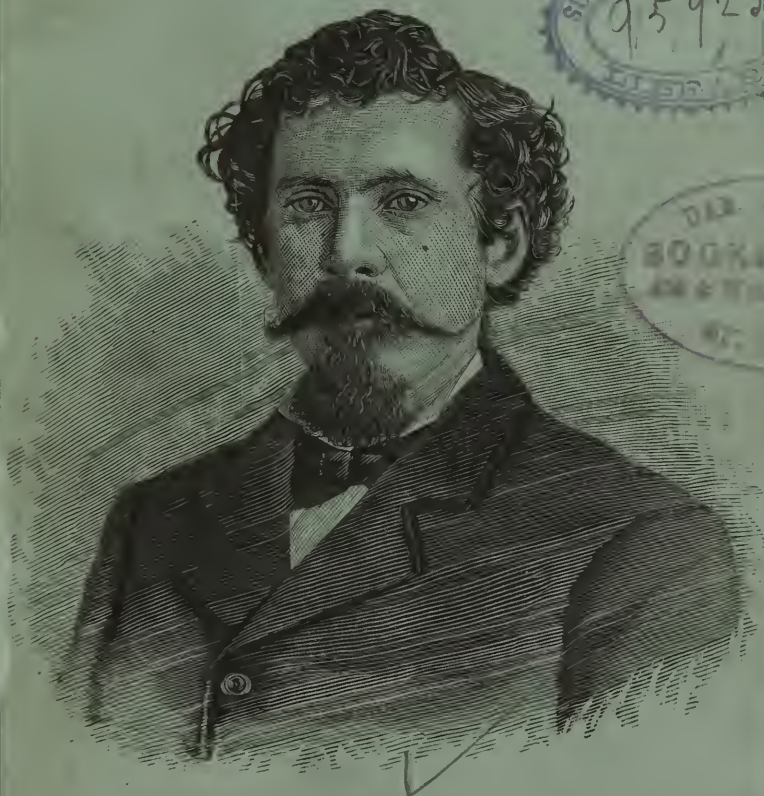
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YELLOW FEVER EPIDEMIC

OF 1878.



BY PETER MURTOUGH.

MEMPHIS:
S. C. TOOF & CO., PRINTERS AND LITHOGRAPHERS.
1879

1879

Murphy ✓
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CONDENSED HISTORY

OF THE GREAT

Yellow Fever Epidemic of 1878

426

PERSONAL SKETCHES AND INCIDENTS,

FULL PARTICULARS OF

THE FATHER MATHEW CAMP,

LIST OF CITIES AND TOWNS VISITED BY THE SCOURGE, AND
NAMES OF THE VICTIMS OF THE FEVER IN MEMPHIS,

ACCOMPANIED BY A LITHOGRAPHIC VIEW OF

“The Returning Refugees.”



MEMPHIS:
S. C. TOOF & Co., PRINTERS AND LITHOGRAPHERS.
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NOTICE.

THE Author of this volume, in order to satisfy the wants and desires of the public, has, in connection with the History of the Yellow Fever, also published a large Chromo, representing the RETURNING REFUGEES from Father Mathew Camp. The book will be given in connection with the Chromo, it being in part explanatory of the painting, which was originally sketched and designed by the Author.

The Chromo is eighteen by twenty-three inches in size, and is a life-like representation of the returning refugees as witnessed by the artist on their way from camp after the Epidemic had been declared over in Memphis.

Persons desiring to purchase the Chromo will please address

P. MURTOUGH,
33 Adams Street,
Memphis, Tenn.

N. B.—Persons purchasing the Chromo will be furnished with a copy of the History free of charge.

PREFACE.

In publishing this volume, the author has only undertaken to collect a few of the facts and incidents which transpired during the recent terrible yellow fever epidemic in Memphis and adjoining cities and villages. We would very respectfully call the attention of the readers of this volume to a few of the leading heroes of that time. Among the many we would mention the names of Col. BUTLER P. ANDERSON, Major N. D. MENKEN, Col. W. J. L. HOLLAND, and Father MARTIN WALSH. Their many deeds of bravery will retain an everlasting hold upon the hearts and minds of thousands who were in the midst of the stricken district, and were the recipients of so many acts of kindness and charity from these noble heroes. With calm courage, amid the odors of death and surrounded by the stricken and dying, with no blare of trumpets to incite their spirits and revive their failing strength, they toiled to assuage and succor the suffering and stricken people of the South. The memory of such men and such self-sacrificing heroism should be cherished as the brightest ornaments of their race.

We have given a few incidents and facts which occurred in Memphis and at Father Mathew Camp during the period of the fever. The author has endeavored to give the exact facts without any coloring, that the reader may form a just conclusion as to the true state of affairs existing in the scourged cities during the recent epidemic. We also give the death roll of the city of Memphis, which foots up the enormous

number of four thousand three hundred and twenty-seven souls who perished with the yellow fever during the space of a little over two months.

In closing, the author would, in behalf of thousands of the citizens of the South, especially those of the stricken towns and villages, extend thanks to the generous people of the North, and in fact to the whole world, for their very liberal contributions of money and supplies : without them the results could never have been told.

Hoping that the readers of this volume may never witness a similar terrible visitation, I remain,

Very respectfully,

PETER MURTOUGH.

MEMPHIS, *April 1st, 1879.*

HEROES OF THE EPIDEMIC OF 1878.

BUTLER PRESTON ANDERSON

Was born in Franklin County, Tennessee, September 17, 1828. He was a son of Col. William P. Anderson, of the regular army, during the war of 1812, and a grandson, on the maternal side, of Gen. Adair, who was governor of Kentucky a number of years and afterward represented that State in the United States Senate, and a brother of Gen. Patton Anderson of Confederate memory. His father dying when he was two years old, his mother moved with her young family to Harrodsburg, Ky. (General Adair's residence), where Butler Anderson grew up to manhood. He was educated at Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, under Dr. Robert J. Breckinridge, and studied law with his uncle, Judge Thomas Monroe, of Kentucky. As soon as he was licensed to practice he was appointed, by President Pierce, United States Attorney for Washington Territory, where he resided in that capacity for several years. While in the territory he married Miss Ione Head, a young lady from Kentucky, a woman of great force of character and beauty of person, who, during the twenty-three years of married life, proved to be a most faithful and affectionate wife and mother. He subsequently removed to California and practiced his profession in that State until the outbreak of the civil war, when he returned to the South. Since the war he has resided in Memphis, where he held a first rank in the profession, and was a leading citizen, animated by public spirit, and foremost in works of charity and benevolence. Among all classes in this city the name of Butler Anderson was familiar as a household word—the lowly knew

him as a friend, the lofty as a peer. During the prevalence of the yellow fever in this city, in 1873, he became a member of the Howard Association, and during all the privation and horror of that period he was in abundant labor by night and day. We have heard the beneficiaries of his kindness lisp his name with streaming eyes as they told of his unflinching courage and noble kindness. He survived that season without an attack, but was severely prostrated by an exhausting sickness after the subsidence of the fever. Upon the approach of the recent invasion he was invited to remove with his family to a more salubrious region; but he declined the offer, saying that his wife and little ones had been sent to a place of security, but he felt it a duty to remain. The cry for help from Grenada caught his ear, and at that smitten spot his great, brave heart beat its last on the 2d day of September, 1878. The scene of his heroic labors is nobler than all the blood-stained fields of which history has written or poetry has sung. The chaplet of honor due to those who, at the call of humanity, brave the breath of the pestilence, is greener and nobler than conquerors wear. With calm courage, amid the odors of death and surrounded by the stricken and dying, with no blare of trumpets to incite his spirit and revive his failing strength, he toiled to assuage and succor the suffering. He labored until he fell, and died at the post of duty. No more generous and gallant spirit "ever aspired to the clouds." The memory of such men and such self-sacrificing heroism should be cherished as ornaments of their race. When her husband was taken with the fever, Mrs. Anderson went immediately into the death-dealing atmosphere of Grenada and nursed him with all the devotedness of wifely love until his death. Taking his remains in a special car to Memphis, she laid him away in the family lot at Elmwood. She herself was stricken with the fever a few hours after her return from the grave, and although attended by skillful physicians and tenderly cared for by devoted relatives she soon followed her husband, and was buried by his side. Her death was inexpressibly sad, and as to him the voice of eulogy is hushed in admiration mingled with sadness. Of stalwart and imposing frame, and

frank and open countenance, in his manly bosom throbbed a spirit as gentle as a woman's. His views of men and things were broad and just, and, as his work attests, embraced the human race. Not Howard himself deserves a more enduring monument than our friend—either in the hearts of his contemporaries and survivors, or as a mark for the resting place of his remains, borne, as they have been, like a commander's from the scenes of his triumph to the shades of Elmwood.

NATHAN D. MENKEN.

We have to record it in tears that another of our purest and bravest of fellow-citizens, Major N. D. MENKEN, has fallen in the heroic effort to save others—a victim to the plague which has smitten Memphis. Few and sad are the words we can write of such a man. We knew him as a brother, and were acquainted with the purity and beauty of his life. He was indeed an Israelite in whom there was no guile; from his youth up he honored his father and mother, and practiced the religion they taught him. In business he was successful and liberal; in politics and matters of sectarianism he was faultlessly charitable and generous toward those who differed with him. When the plague broke out he was elected President of the Hebrew Benevolent Association, and closing up his large establishment he went to work with zeal. Sending his wife and little children away to Bowling Green, Ky., he gave his whole time, day and night, to the distressed around him. In the midst of his self-sacrificing labors he was stricken down, and almost before it was known that he was sick he breathed his last. Scarcely forty years old, successful in business, well traveled, highly accomplished, full of life and vigor, a favorite in society and the idol of his wife and family, he was cut off in the prime of usefulness and in the midst of life's fondest realizations. We hope not only that his name will be marked on a pure white shaft, but that his virtues as a devoted father, husband and patriotic citizen, will be indelibly inscribed on the hearts of the people he would have saved.

W. J. L. HOLLAND.

On October 23d, 1878, it pleased Almighty God to take from this stage of existence this true and brave Christian man, who had remained at his post till the last for the sake of his fellow beings.

The writer of this sketch was by his side from the beginning to the end of the plague in the city of flowers—Holly Springs—and has reason to know of his noble deeds. After Col. Walter, Col. Faulkner, his brother Jimmie, Frank Walter, and Selden and Glen Fant had passed away, and the Courthouse and Masonic Hall had become hospitals, Colonel Holland came to the writer and requested him to invite Uncle Ben (colored minister) and such friends as would come, to his office on the following day, for prayer and religious service. The invitation was circulated, and the next morning the office was filled with those who had thus far escaped the disease. The writer will never forget the fervent petition offered up to the throne of grace by the good old colored man, nor the tears which glistened in the eye of the noble Holland. Col. Holland worked early and late. At one time he was left the sole remaining member of the Relief Committee; he flinched not, but continued to minister to the necessities of the stricken people. Of tall and imposing frame, with frank and open countenance, noble and generous at heart. In the hearts of those who survived the terrible scourge, the memory of his noble deeds will be cherished while life shall last.

D. W. COAN,

THE SUCCESSOR OF BUTLER P. ANDERSON AT GRENADA.
A LIVING HERO.

On the 24th day of August, after General Smith had been brought back from Grenada with a severe attack of the fever, and in response to an appeal from Anderson who was left to fight the battle alone, Col. Coan volunteered his services to the Howard Association, and hastened to the rescue of the noble Anderson. There they both toiled together day after day until Anderson was taken away and he was left alone, but stood up bravely and did his duty nobly. He succeeded

as the manager of the Howards at Grenada and toiled night and day, doing all in his power to relieve the stricken people of that ill-fated city, but on the night of the 4th of September he was compelled also to yield up to the terrible disease. After a hard fight of ten days he succeeded in wearing out the disease and recovered from the attack. He resumed his duties at once and remained in Grenada until the first day of October, when there were no more left to have the fever, and returned to Memphis, and went right to work as a Howard and remained at his post of duty until the close. The people of Grenada and the comrades who were with him through that terrible time became greatly attached to him and before his departure from their midst presented him with a testimonial. The following account as published in the *Memphis Appeal* of the date of October 5th, 1878, will explain itself:

“Mr. D. W. Coan, of this city, who volunteered and went down to Grenada to nurse the sick, after Colonel Butler P. Anderson and General W. J. Smith were taken down with the fever, and who has returned to this city completely restored to health, and is now on duty as a Howard, was, on the 23d instant, presented with a testimonial of esteem and regard by the citizens of Grenada, of which the following is an account, sent by telegraph to the *Appeal* at the time, but which, for some reason, not yet explained, failed to reach us. We take it from the *Louisville Courier-Journal*, in the issue of which paper for the 25th ultimo it appeared:

“‘The friends of Mr. D. W. Coan, manager of the Howard Association, recognizing his true worth, his entire abnegation of self in his untiring efforts in behalf of the stricken people of this place, his firm principles of duty which caused him, when stricken with the fever himself, to resume his duties before he was fully recovered, recognizing, I say, all this, resolved to present him with a fine gold watch and chain as a slight testimonial of their regard. When Dr. B. A. Veasy left for New Orleans on the 20th instant, he was commissioned to purchase it, with the following inscription engraved on the back: ‘Presented to D. W. Coan by the friends who were with him in the epidemic in Grenada, 1878.’ It came to hand yesterday,

and the hour of dinner was selected for the presentation. As the hour approached the few who were left, viz: T. L. Sheffield, J. Hickle, Mrs. Angus, Rev. W. C. M'Cracken and Geo. A. Mandeville, gathered around the table, waiting for J. F. Heaberg to escort Mr. Coan to the head of the table. As soon as he reached his place, and before he could seat himself, G. A. Mandeville, of New Orleans, who had been chosen as presenter and spokesman, arrested his attention by the following appropriate remarks:

“‘Mr. Coan, it has been the lot of all assembled here to have been associated with you during the fearful epidemic which has scourged our land and swept away many of its best and bravest men and loveliest ladies. Together we witnessed many sad scenes, which have bound our hearts together by ties which can never be broken. Seeing how nobly you have stood at the front, risking your life in the cause of suffering humanity, has caused us all, with unanimous voice, to meet to-day to present you with a slight testimonial of your worth, and of the estimation of regard in which you are held in our hearts. May God bless and protect you through life is the sincere prayer of all your friends.’

“Mr. Coan was taken completely by surprise, but thanked us in a few words, which went to the heart of every one. Rev. Mr. M'Cracken then asked a blessing, and we sat down to enjoy the special dinner provided for the occasion. Then Mr. Coan opened the case, and first beheld what had been presented to him. Accompanying the watch was a paper containing the following:

“GRENADA, MISS., *September 23, 1878.*

“*To Colonel D. W. Coan, Manager of the Howard Association:*

“BELOVED FRIEND—It is set down in our course of life, as we travel down its rapid stream, that we meet with men that we can, in a unanimous voice, call a true, brave and tried man, a hero and a friend. In you, dear friend, we have found all this, and as a small appreciation of that, allow us to present to you the accompanying testimonial of your worth. Hoping

that God will bless you abundantly in all your efforts for the promotion of good, we remain your affectionate friends,

"J. F. HEABERG,	T. L. SHEFFIELD,
M. S. FALLON,	M. FRITZ,
J. G. FOUNTAIN,	DR. B. A. VEASY,
JACK COLLIER,	J. HECKEL,
G. A. HIPPLER,	DR. H. STONE,
MRS. ANGUS,	MRS. IVES,
MRS. HAMMOND,	W. C. M'CRACKEN,
MRS. AUSTIN,	JOHN POWELL,
G. A. MANDEVILLE,	LOUIS DUBS,
TOM SMITH, and from nurses who have left.	

"The dinner passed off gaily. Wit and humor were once more heard, for the dark clouds are rolling away, and show a clear blue sky in the prospective. All hearts responded in joy, for a noble man had received a just tribute to his worth. Long will his name retain a hold upon the hearts of those who saw him tried."

JNO. H. SIMONDS, D. E. BRITTEMAN, JNO. B. KNOX.

In numbering those on the roll of honor, none can be said to hold a higher place than these three—JOHN H. SIMONDS, of New Orleans, D. E. BRITTEMAN, of Holly Springs, and JOHN B. KNOX, of Memphis, the latter a volunteer among us. It affords us special pleasure to speak of these noble heroes, for such they are in every sense of the word.—*Holly Springs paper*.

ROOMS OF THE RELIEF COMMITTEE,
Holly Springs, Oct. 17, 1878.

To Mr. Jno. B. Knox, Memphis, Tenn.:

MY DEAR SIR—It becomes a pleasant duty, even while we are bowed with grief, to give to you some parting words—something perhaps you may look to occasionally, which will remind you of the scenes you have witnessed and passed through in our stricken city. You, sir, have filled several important executive positions during our battle with the scourge—as train master, commissary and city marshal. Vibrating from one important command to another, equally

efficient in each, and being at death's door yourself with the terrible malady, we can but admire your heroic courage, manliness and indomitable energy. You will carry with you our lasting gratitude and best wishes for your present and future success. Hoping to hear from you often,

I am truly, your friend,

W. J. L. HOLLAND.

HOLLY SPRINGS, MISS., *October 17, 1878.*

To all whom it may concern :

We, the undersigned Relief Committee, do heartily indorse Mr. J. B. Knox as a gentleman, and capable of holding any position that may be filled by an honest and industrious man. He came among us a stranger, but departs with our best wishes, he having done his duty nobly, both before and after his own prostration with the fever.

JNO. H. SIMONDS,
D. E. BRITTEMAN,
SAMUEL PRYOR,
L. S. SCRUGGS,
J. C. R. ABBOTT,
W. S. FEATHERSTON.

W. J. L. HOLLAND, *Chairman.*

INCIDENTS OF THE EPIDEMIC.

COMING HOME FROM CAMP FATHER MATHEW, NEAR MEMPHIS.

On November 1st, All Saints' Day, the people composing Camp Mathew returned to their homes. This camp has enjoyed a singular immunity from the yellow fever, as only eight persons died out of the four hundred numbered in the camp. On account of the protection against the plague, they celebrated All Saints' Day not only as a holy day of obligation, but as a day of special thanksgiving. Confessions were heard at the camp from eight to eleven o'clock in the morning, and from four to six o'clock in the afternoon. Catholics from the city availed themselves of the opportunity by going to confession at the camp during the above-mentioned hours. There was holy mass and general communion at the camp at eight o'clock in the morning, and after the morning devotions the pulling up stakes, etc., and the solemn elevation of the ark to a wagon prepared for that purpose. After dinner (a sort of necessary item even in camp-life) the procession from the camp to the city formed as follows: The ark guarded by members of the Father Mathew Total Abstinence Society, followed by the stalwart boys of the camp. Next followed Catholics and all other citizens who wished to take part in the procession. The women and children followed the wagons, after which the girls in charge of the sisters of St. Joseph, and then the boys, all in wagons. The priests and other dignitaries of the Catholic Church came next, and lastly, the wagons containing the tents, baggage, etc. The procession moved to St. Bridget's church, where a thanksgiving discourse was pronounced by a distinguished Catholic orator. The discourse was followed by the benediction of the "Most Blessed

Sacrament," and the *Gregorian Te Deum*, by male voices. Out of respect for the memory of the many who died so recently, and the feelings of the many bereaved citizens, no band of music preceded the procession.

A SAD SPECTACLE.

At 168 Poplar street there is a great deal of disease, and this morning there was a sad sight. In one room could be seen a naked child, yellow as gold, with its lips and face stained with the black vomit. On the sofa was the mother, helpless and unconscious with the fever. Near by on the floor lay the dead father; the man had died last night at ten o'clock, and no one had been there to remove the corpse or to administer relief and aid to the mother and suffering child.

A TOUCHING SCENE.

At one to-day, Mr. A. M. Stoddard, one of the noble Howards, visited the neat and tasteful cottage of Mr. McCall, on the corner of Pontotoc and Walnut streets. There he beheld a scene that would melt the stoutest heart. Mr. Henry McCall and wife lay dying of the plague, no minister, no friends, not even a nurse, to soothe them in their last moments. Six young children stood around them, unconscious of the terrible fate that would soon make them doubly orphans.

DEAD SEVERAL DAYS.

A gentleman riding into the city on Poplar street was nearly sickened with a stench coming from a building near the market-house. He went into the building, broke down the door of a room, and there discovered a dead body in an advanced stage of decomposition, evidently having been dead several days. It proved to be the corpse of a barber who had occupied the lower story of that building, which is in the heart of the infected district, which was deserted in the early part of last week. Nurses reported at the Board of Health office two, three and four corpses in one house, the undertakers not being able to bury them. A number of the dead were buried by the county undertaker, who gave the health officer so much trouble that an order for his arrest was issued.

He got wind of it and has eluded the officer. On two occasions complaints were made that he was storing yellow fever corpses in his stable on Union street, a thickly settled part of the city, until a "load" had been collected before he would send his wagon out to the potter's field.

THE PEABODY ASSOCIATION.

An immense four-story building, secured rent free, is devoted to the purpose, the ground-floor being filled with flour, rice, coffee, tea, sugar, salt, molasses and salt meat. Rations of each, with the exception of salt meat and molasses, are put up in paper bags, and are distributed with about the facility one could hand out letters. One thousand families were supplied between 8 A. M. and 12 M. to-day, and 5000 rations were delivered between 8 and 4 o'clock. The two upper floors are filled with delicacies, only issued in special cases. The Association has kept accounts, as accurate as those of a commercial house, of all the cash and provisions received, specifying the names of the donors, all purchases and all disbursements, of both money and provisions. Fifteen hundred families receive their daily bread at this institution, and when their work is ended, every dime received and distributed will be made known. The work of putting provisions into packages and distributing them employs sixty-five persons, who are paid in rations. Several of the members accompanied your correspondent to an immense building half a square further up Magazine street, where is arranged the clothing sent from the North. When the party reached that section where had been placed piles of dresses and ladies' underclothing, there was not a dry eye in the throng. Mr. Frank Roder, chairman of the executive committee, completely overcome with emotion, exclaimed: "Let any man use the word 'Yankee' again in my presence and I will insult him. Were the people of the North our own flesh and blood they could not be more our brothers." It may be difficult for those at a distance, unused to the horrors of the past two months, to fully understand this exhibition of feeling, but prodigal generosity of the North has sunk like a great stone

in the well of the Southern heart, and splashed the water into our eyes.—*New Orleans paper.*

HOW THE ORPHANS ESCAPED.

Strange to say, with all the yellow fever and other diseases now prevailing in this city, not one case of fever has occurred in any of the public institutions under the control of the city. The insane asylum has about one hundred inmates, the home of the aged and infirm about eighty, and the house of refuge about one hundred and ten.

ANOTHER ESCAPE OF A WHOLE FAMILY.

I attribute to the following causes our escape from the yellow fever: By going and remaining in-doors after sundown; placing carbolic acid in saucers in all the rooms; sprinkling carbolic acid around the house and yard; taking a teaspoonful of French powdered charcoal three times a day, the first thing in the morning, at noon, and the last thing at night; dusting ourselves with powdered sulphur and wearing small bags of asafœtida. We receive no callers, keeping gates and doors locked, permitting no one to leave the house, excepting the servants (negroes) once a day to do the marketing. In this way we hope to escape. Though the dead and dying are all around us, our family is said to be the only one in the city that has escaped the dread disease.

ANOTHER.

When the train arrived at Oakland, going down, one individual, inspired perhaps by the sight of a copy of the *Appeal* in the hands of one of the train men, approached near enough to be talked to. One of the train men mischievously procured a bottle of carbolic acid, and approaching Captain Edmondson, asked if Dr. Overall intended to analyze that bottle of black vomit before leaving Oakland or not. Catching the idea, Captain Edmondson replied that he thought Dr. Overall had given up the idea of analyzing it, and that he might throw it away. The bottle was thrown out on the platform and broken, but the courageous citizen beat a hasty retreat from the depot, nor could he be induced to return.

STRAY INCIDENTS, ITEMS, ETC.

Here is what a colored applicant, recently arrived from the Mississippi bottom, applied for at the Citizens Relief Depot, prefacing his application with the statement that he is a bachelor: Half a dozen linen shirts, two undershirts, coat, vest and pants; boots, No. 10, medium, not too heavy; three pair of woolen socks, three pair cotton drawers, one wool hat, seven and one-eighth; one pair of blankets, three white handkerchiefs. Another requisition was handed in, but was so absurd in its demands that the officials tore it up. It urged the immediate necessity for, among other things, one pair boots No. 6, not too heavy, and a pair of No. 4½ boots; half a dozen pair stockings, two pair blankets, four sheets and linen, one balmoral skirt and two undershirts.

A very amusing incident occurred at Nesbitt as the Howard train passed down Thursday: A lady who had two children sick there, got on the train at Memphis to go to them. She was told she would not be allowed to get off at Nesbitt, but if she wanted to, she could get off at a woodpile half a mile or so below. She consented, and when the train arrived at the woodpile she got off and approaching a crowd of persons there to get some information about going to the place, the party fled, and she returned to the train fearing to undertake to go to her children where people were so panic-stricken. She went on to Hernando.

LABOR SCARCE.

In consequence of the negroes refusing to work for any consideration, and the numerous impositions daily practiced upon them by the knowing ones, the Howards published in the papers that the issuing of rations would cease on and after this date. It is now, and has been so ever since the negroes found out that the Government had sent rations, impossible to hire male or female labor. I have known \$2.50 a day to be offered for washerwomen, and they would scoff at the offer, giving as their excuse "I don't want to hire now." The streets of our city are in a horrible condition, and hands have been advertised for to repair them.

TRANSPORTATION.

A man of ordinary appearance stepped into the office of the Howards and asked for transportation. He was asked where he desired to go, to which he replied, "To the old country." Mr. Langstaff informed him that he could give him a pass to Louisville, Cincinnati or St. Louis, and he would have to walk the balance of the way. Our friend then left the office to see how bad the walking part was.

NIGHT TIME.

Outside, the soft moonlight plays upon street and wall and breaks in shimmering brightness o'er the slate roof above. The silence of the street is exaggerated as the trees throw their weird shadows and the awnings darken the pavement. As the beautiful babe, so fair, so winning, that Death even could not have the heart to mar the flower which he plucked, lies as though 'twere but sweetly sleeping; so Memphis, supernaturally quiet with the softest and most beautiful light flooding her streets, seems but sleeping; only sleeping.

A noise; a heavy wagon laden with coffins lumbers up and goes rumbling by. That wagon breaks the spell. The eyes are shaded by the hand which shuts the moonlight from the eye and the bright fancy from the heart. Through the mind in swift panorama the horrid scenes of the past day move swiftly. We shudder, and walking to the window again gaze upon the moonlight and its shadows.

Yes, the city still seems to be sleeping, but it is the sleep of death!

THE DAY'S RECORD

Is horrible. The few new cases reported are not a tithe of those which have occurred. Negroes will not work, will not leave town, but lie about and draw rations, and then get sick and become a burden intolerable. The fields are white with cotton, but not a foot will they move. They give their sick no care, and seem to think they must be fed in idleness and nursed with greatest care. One day Mr. Langstaff, President of the Howards, was in despair. "I can get no food for my nurses. Our men are falling every day, and if we do not drive these lazy people out of town not one of us will be left."

And he expressed the awful truth not overdrawn. The food remains and the fever feeds. The nurses in two more days cannot attend one-half the sick. They must die like sheep and rot where they die, if something is not done that we can not advise or see any way of accomplishing now.

We are doomed, surely, truly, unmistakably doomed, felt every heart.

THE DEAD CANNOT BE BURIED,

And numbers of bodies are festering where they die, while others will be laid out of doors in their coffins to await the time when they can be interred. From one house three dead children were put in one box to be carried beyond the city limits, in hopes that to-morrow may give them a common grave. The weather is very inclement, and we know to-morrow will be worse than to-day. No affliction has ever been known in this broad land equal to that which now oppresses this stricken and apparently doomed city. Citizens, visitors, physicians, and nurses, none escape. All wagons of every description found on the streets without a load were pressed into service to carry off the dead.

Our city at present is one vast charnel house. The undertakers report ninety-six interments for the twenty-four hours ending at six o'clock this evening. Of these ninety-three deaths were caused by yellow fever; seventy-six of the interments were of white people, and twenty colored. A visit to the county undertaker's establishment to-day brought out the fact that at nightfall there were about sixty more reported dead and still unburied. The question of disposing of the dead is becoming a serious one. The Citizens Relief Committee has employed a burial corps of thirty negroes to assist the county undertaker and his men, and it has even been suggested to burn the dead if they can not be buried more promptly, as corpses are known to have lain unburied for forty-eight hours, burdening the air with odors, and becoming so revolting that people have fled the neighborhood. It is with difficulty that men can be hired to haul them to the potter's field.

The startling discovery was made that the city sextons had been re-opening vaults containing yellow fever corpses for the accommodation of the more recent dead, and that the putrifying bodies taken out have been exposed to the atmosphere to spread disease and death.

A WEDDING.

A wedding occurred between Dr. W. F. Besanery, a volunteer physician from Jones' Station, Miss., and Miss Rutter, an accomplished resident of Memphis. He was here during the epidemic of 1873, and offered his services on the call of physicians of this year. While serving he was taken sick, and was nursed to convalescence by the young lady, and he expressed his approbation of her Samaritanism in a manner not ordinarily recorded outside the pages of romance.

A PRETTY SIGHT.

A little girl sat in the *Ledger* office on a high stool counting specie, a pale little girl with a linen over-apron and close-cut hair. "Who is she?" asked the salutary *Avalanche* man of Mr. Whitmore. "Who is your pretty little cashier?" The little head turned, the lips smiled, and the little fingers went on counting the specie. "Little Willie Shepherd," replied the kind-hearted *Ledger* man; "one of the family which suffered so on Linden street. She is my little ward now, and the brightest little cashier you ever saw." The lips smiled again as the brown head was patted tenderly, and the little fingers went on counting the specie. Thus a golden thread is picked up in the bleak, gloomy cavern of death.

OUT OF HER MIND.

Charley Silvers, section boss on the Mississippi and Tennessee Railway, while coming into the city to report a case of destitution, discovered a lady convalescent on the Nonconnah bridge in a perfectly nude state, her body bleeding from brier scratches. On questioning her it was discovered that she was insane. Some clothing was procured for her and she was carried back to Camp Jo Williams, when it was discovered that she was the wife of an engineer on that road who died some two weeks ago, the intelligence of which was kept from her

until it was thought she could endure the shock. The contrary effect was produced, however, as she has been out of her mind ever since she was told of her husband's death, and been kept in close confinement by her friends on Georgia street. She made her escape at night by jumping out of a window, and was not missed until she had been gone some time, her friends making diligent search for her throughout that night, but failing to discover her. She was in a pitiable condition, and stated that she was on her way to Camp Jo Williams to find her husband, who she seemed to think was still working on the road. Her clothes were afterward discovered on the roadside, where she had torn them off and thrown them away. Her friends being notified of her whereabouts, went down and took charge of her.

It is distressing beyond description to see the amount of trouble. Out of one family that numbered seven, of whom five were grown, all the adults have died in a single week, leaving two small children, a girl of ten years and a boy of nine years, and the little girl is now sick with the fever.

NOTHING SCARES ME.

How can it be otherwise? Here near the Peabody Hotel the coffins are piled up along the street just as the bales of cotton are obstructing Broad street in Columbus. All stores are closed except druggists' and undertakers' stores.

Some people walk, but all in a hurry, all in a hurry. Blessed Howard Association members! What noble courage! They are out! They go everywhere! Memphis is all, all into their hands; for doctors, nurses, provisions—all is provided by them.

I am at the hotel. Why? At St. Patrick the rooms are occupied by dead priests; at St. Peter two other priests are lying dead. The two priests who are alive camp outside the city. I want to be in the city, and then I must stay at the hotel; but the two priests alive, shall they be alive after to-morrow?

If no other priest comes, I will have no priest to bury me. Two churches are closed already (to be let), and the remaining two will be closed soon. As for me, I am calm. One would

say I am insensible like marble. Oh, no; I feel as much as any other, but my nature is such that nothing scares me.

SELF-SACRIFICE.

Geo. H. Holst, one of our most valuable citizens, who worked until he was perfectly exhausted, has gone to a blissful reward. He was a courteous and valiant Knight Templar, a true Christian, and an honest man. At eleven o'clock, being perfectly conscious, he said: "Brother Slater, I am glad you have come to see me. I am ready. I have done my duty to my fellow men, to my country and to my God. My father taught me to observe 'the Golden Rule.' I have sought to keep it." In parting with him he said, "Farewell, if we never meet on earth," then, pointing significantly upward, he added, "let us meet in heaven." An hour afterward he said to Brothers A. J. Wheeler and Waynesburg: "Good bye, I am going. My mother taught me the way I should go."

WILLIAM WILLIS.

To the employes of the different Express companies, but more especially those of the Southern and Adams, who knew the deceased, what name brings to their memories recollections so sweet and dear? He was one of whom it could truly be said, none knew him but to love him, none knew him but to praise; one whose every act was one of kindness, one whose every thought was that of love; one to whom we all could look for justice. No matter what the cause, whether for or against us, when he decided, we believed him right. He was one who loved his fellow-man, and through that love he sacrificed his life, and died as much a martyr as ever perished at the stake for any cause. He was urged by his superior officers to leave his post and seek some place of safety; but no. His noble spirit said stay and lend a helping hand to those poor mortals who are around you destitute and dying, and he remained when others fled. He felt he could be the means of saving some poor soul whom the grim monster, Death, was waiting to snatch from this poor vale of life to that of eternity, never thinking of his own, and when that noble spirit said stay, it was done; not unwillingly, but with that charity

and feeling of love that characterized the man and made him the loved and honored one among his employes. He was a man of marked determination, cool and calm in all things and at all times, never giving a hasty decision to anything, always thinking well before acting, and, as the acts and deeds of men during their lives live long after them, so will his, to be an honor to him for all time to come. And now that he has passed away from among us, and gone to that undiscovered country from "whose bourne no traveler returns," shall we forget him? No. Let us cherish his memory in our hearts with love. Let us record his acts and death among the archives of the truly brave and good, and feel that the Almighty God who governs all things and unto whom all things are as He desires, has taken our friend and brother to that home beyond the skies where trouble ceases and the weary are at rest, where all is joy and gladness, and that He may say to him, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant, as thou hast been faithful over a few things, I will make thee ruler over many things; enter thou into the joy of thy Lord." And let our prayers be extended to that loving child he leaves behind him, and as the Almighty tempers the wind to the shorn lamb, so may He temper the winds of adversity toward her, and shield and protect her from the dangers and vicissitudes of this life, and when in His mercy He may see fit to call her to His heavenly home, where the pearly gates stand ajar, may she be ready and willing to fly to the arms of him who has gone before, and now stands waiting and watching for her.

Friend and brother, farewell,
A long farewell.

THE "OLD MAN."

When the fever was at its height, all classes of mechanics had nothing to do but lie in the shade and smoke and talk yellow fever, etc., and await the coming of the newspapers from the city. There was a stranger in the *Avalanche* that we did not know. He was giving everybody a terrible thrashing through his columns, and signed himself "Old Man of the *Avalanche*." As we were eight miles in the country, none of us dare venture to the city to find out who he was. The

curiosity of the author was aroused, and he accordingly addressed to the "Old Man" the following rhyme :

Old Man of the *Avalanche*, whoever you may be,
Don't think I am a poet when these few lines you see.
I left my home in Memphis, way down in Tennessee,
I was forced to roam far from my home, a wandering refugee.

When this plague is over and plenty bless the land,
will go back to Memphis and shake you by the hand.
He is a jolly fellow, whoever he may be,
The Old Man of the *Avalanche* in Memphis, Tennessee.

Those Howards in our city are worthy of great fame—
They boldly fought with Yellow Jack, all honor to their name.
The widow and the orphan all comfort they did find
From these noble men of Memphis who lived in our time.

O God above, look down in love on those great men divine
Who labored hard day and night for the suffering of mankind.
Their deeds will shine in coming time as do the saints of yore,
May their souls shine bright in heaven's light when their spirits cross the shore.

Those angels bright of that great light that shone on Calvary
That went to aid their sisterhood in Memphis, Tennessee,
May their lamps burn bright both day and night on the celestial shore ;
I will sound their praise in other days when this dreadful plague is o'er.

We boast of Stonewall Jackson, Beauregard and Lee,
When on the glorious battle field their enemy they could see ;
But these poor souls in Memphis no enemy they can find,
Like a peaceful lamb they are slaughtered to meet the great divine.

Great God above, look down with love on our dear Southern land—
We pray to thee to set us free from this dreadful pestilence ;
When all is over we will adore, whether on land or sea,
The mighty saint that died for all upon Mount Calvary.

Long love to Dr. Mitchell, all honor to his name,
Also to Butler Anderson, who is numbered with the slain—
And thousands more we shall adore wherever they may be,
That gave to aid our sufferers in Memphis, Tennessee.

O, now the winter is coming on, we will have frost galore
To drive away this dreadful plague from off our Southern shore.
The steamboats and the engines their bells will sweetly ring,
And Father Walsh and his little ark will guide us safely in.

THE FATHER MATHEW CAMP.

LETTER FROM FATHER WALSH, EXPLAINING THE NECESSITY
FOR, AND DETAILS OF ITS ESTABLISHMENT.

When the yellow fever plague was imported here, early last August, it was not difficult to anticipate its scourging ravages. I was assistant priest at St. Patrick's Church, and honorary President of the Father Mathew Society here. It was attached to the Irish Catholic Benevolent Union and to the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America. We had a meeting of our society on the Sunday after the plague had made its appearance. Forty-five members were present. Many were unaware of the great calamity which was imminent, and some were anxious, in the event of the fever becoming epidemic, to have the society organize, from amongst its members, a corps of nurses, or others, to assist the families of the members who might be stricken down, and, as far as they might be able, other afflicted families—without distinction, as I apprehended, of race, creed or color. Knowing full well that our society did not contain the class of men who would be enabled to effectually carry out this grand idea, I suggested that the members save themselves and families by timely flight, and establish, in quarters considered safe, a camp, which might be made a source of refuge and relief. This suggestion met with an unanimous approval. I assured them that I would provide the funds and look after every interest. An unanimous resolution was then passed to leave the treasury and powers of Board, in fact all the rules of the society, in the hands of a committee of five members, with me as chairman. On the next day I issued an appeal for aid to the socie-

ties comprising the two great National Unions to which our society was attached. I was anxious, as I wrote, "to show to the world, the great power that might be wielded by the co-operative efforts of our Unions, and to convince Catholic societies of some of the great benefits of membership in these Unions."

It has enabled us to be a source of charity and benevolence among the needy, the dying and the dead, irrespective of creed, race or color, during three months of a most trying ordeal—an ordeal which made our fair city a city of the dying and the dead. Out of its population of 45,000 or 50,000 inhabitants, 35,000 or 40,000 had fled for their lives when the plague broke out. Of the 8000 or 10,000 who remained, over 7000 are reported as having been stricken down by the fever. The county undertaker has a registry of 2500 burials by him alone.

The bravest and noblest of every rank were daily stricken down, and their remains hurriedly carried away to the cemeteries or the potter's field. Those of us whom God was pleased to spare, in order to minister to the wants of the sick, the needy and the dead, had to witness scenes which pen can not well describe, and to undergo labors which, on some occasions at least, might be considered superhuman.

Among our sisters and priests the fever made great havoc. Almost a score of sisters died. Of the priests who were in the city when the fever broke out, only three of us escaped, without having to submit to the treatment of physicians and nurses, who as yet know no specific remedy for yellow fever. It is a fact, that wherever the disease was directly attacked by the powers of medicine, the life of the patient was directly attacked.

Since the 29th of August, ten of our priests have been laid down "to sleep" in Calvary Cemetery, making, in all, fifteen priests—five in '73 and ten in '78—who have died here of yellow fever; fifteen who have died on the field of battle to which the call of their ministry summoned them. This great mortality among priests is not to be wondered at, when it is taken into consideration that every dying Catholic needs his

priest; that the priest has to sit and kneel beside the bed of the plague-stricken patient, and, whilst hearing the confession of years of sin, to lean over the patient, inhaling his poisonous breath; and he has very often to draw out, from beside his person, the hands that are stiffening in death, in order to anoint them with the holy oils of the dying. Thus, humanly speaking, it was almost impossible for a priest on duty here to have escaped the plague.

On the day that I gave my appeal to the printer, Mr. Consadine, our very worthy and self-sacrificing Vice-President, and myself, set out to select a suitable place on which to erect our Father Mathew Camp of Refuge. The idea was somewhat novel. The undertaking was considered very arduous, and some of our best friends warned us that the labor would be herculean. Yet we were determined to carry out our project. Few, if any, could have anticipated our wonderful success.

The inhabitants of the country districts were scared of any who came from the city. Panic was everywhere around us. The managing committee of our Citizen's Relief had to call upon the military to force its way to the camping-ground selected for the Jo Williams Camp.

We quietly found an eligible site, of about two hundred acres of land. There was a boiling spring in the midst, and groves of forest trees on each side of the crystal stream, to which the spring was a main tributary. We ascertained that the tract was unoccupied, and that it belonged to Messrs. Hill, Fontaine & Co., distinguished merchants of our city. Before we could make arrangements with them, we next day had five sentries on the tract to take possession of it. By the same evening we had a number of tents on the ground and the camp established. We published and posted around the tract our rules and regulations, among which it was declared that "no one under the influence of intoxicating liquor would be allowed to enter the grounds, and that, without special permit, no intoxicating liquor would be allowed."

We established, on one side of the grounds, a quarantine department. There we detained, for a number of days, every one with permit seeking admission to the camp. They, as

far as we could make them, worked in grading their portion of the streets in the main camp, into which, after fifteen days, they were admitted. This precaution against introducing the plague into the camp was very desirable, and it worked most admirably. The dangers of a panic, which might disperse the camp, were thus obviated. Every one felt the more secure, and the elements of harmony and peace were strengthened.

Of course we did not entirely depend upon human precaution to protect us. The most of those admitted to our camp were Catholics; hence, one of the first buildings erected on the grounds was a little church. It was on wheels, and located at one end of our main, or Father Mathew avenue, beneath the shades of a forest tree. It was dedicated in honor of the Sacred Heart of our Divine Lord, and we all looked upon it as the Ark of our safety. There, during the plague, I celebrated mass almost every morning, and recited the rosary and gave benediction of the most blessed sacrament every night, when, after the day's labor in the plague-stricken city, I returned to rest at the camp, and be consoled by the prayerful greetings of our poor, faithful people, who daily feared that I would be stricken down. These esteemed greetings afforded me many a relieving joy amidst the most gloomy days of the awful plague.

In a very few days we had a commissary and drug store, a kitchen and commodious dining hall erected, until everything was so admirably arranged, that a friend coming from a distance suggested that we should call the place New Memphis.

For a few weeks we reserved the main avenue and the camp for the members of the society and for their families. They did not all avail themselves of the opportunities thus afforded them. Of those who did do so, none of themselves or their families died, except one good woman, who, having gone to the city and contracted the disease there, died in a few days after returning to the camp.

Within a very few weeks after the camp was established, we had any number of applicants for admission. We issued permits, to be distributed by responsible parties among those alone who were in need of our protection, of good morals,

and prepared to submit to our rules and regulations. Without one of these permits, no one was admitted beyond the lines of the sentries. Thus it was that we were enabled to keep out of the camp those who might become elements of discord or vice, and to maintain it, for ten long weeks, in harmony and virtue.

The plague raged everywhere through the country districts around us. Its victims, from even the very confines of the camp, were being daily carried to their graves. Out of our population of about 400, we had only ten deaths from fever. In each case the fever was contracted in the city. It did not spread in the camp. In fact we had not one certain case, of a fatal or unfavorable result, contracted in our camp: Providence must have assisted us.

In writing of the health of our camp, I must make mention of our devoted physician, Dr. W. C. Cavenagh. He was ever untiring in his efforts to assist us, by his wise counsel and medical skill, until he was stricken down at the post of duty. His devoted wife, without the aid of a physician, successfully nursed him through a severe attack, and in a few days he was able to revisit our camp, to inspire once more renewed confidence for the safety of our poor people.

After we had been about a month in the camp, we rented commodious adjacent buildings and established a school for the children. Three of the Sisters of St. Joseph took charge of it, and for the time made their home with us and rendered invaluable assistance in ministering to a variety of necessities among our poor people. Thus, by the generous aid sent us, we were enabled to provide for every necessity of our community, and not only that, but to disburse, for a period of ninety days, an average of \$150 a day in general charities outside of the camp. I disbursed this much, and much more I am sure, through the Sisters of St. Joseph and through responsible parties whom I found going about doing good, my invariable instruction being, "Relieve all you can, and call on me for more." Thus, as fast as I received money, I put it at once into circulation amongst the needy.

The Howard Association for a while honored my requisitions for nourishment for those sick of the fever in the city.

The Citizens Relief here gave us hard rations for about one-fifth of our people, and during the last three weeks of its existence, it paid for our fresh meats, firewood, and some lumber to set up back kitchens in the camp. It also gave us a few boxes of ill-assorted clothing and two small supplies of delicacies for the sickly. If we did not get more of our necessities supplied by this excellent Relief Committee, it was not the fault of its untiring and self-sacrificing chairman, General Luke E. Wright, who from the beginning recognized us a public benefactor, and who, when we had a complaint to make to him, assured us that by "O. K.-ing" bills to him, he would have supplied us "everything that I deemed necessary for our people." This assurance was made during the waning weeks of the plague, and in order to carry it out, General Wright interested himself personally in our behalf, when our orders on the commissary were being from day to day left unfilled. To him and to the Citizens Relief here in general we are thankful.

Being independent in the management of our camp, we only called for such assistance as we needed for those alone who in no way were connected with our society, or with the family of any of its members. I must say that amongst the Citizens Relief Committee and Howard Association, a very grand spirit of catholic or universal charity was manifested. I met their representatives almost everywhere—even in the negro hospital that I was wont to visit. The plague here developed the grandest attributes of our common humanity. A common feeling took possession of all. Catholic charity was the bond, which made a grand confraternity of almost all of us, who were spared being stricken down.

At the end of October, the long-wished-for visitor arrived. Frost made its appearance, and "Yellow Jack" was slain for the present. We had reason to thank God. I proclaimed, in the camp, a three days' preparation for thanksgiving. All were permitted to enter the city and arrange their household effects during the day. At night we had devotions in camp

On All-Hallows Day, we determined on moving home in solemn procession. I celebrated a thanksgiving mass, and administered Holy Communion to a vast number of men, women and children, who had flocked around us, with those in the camp, to return thanks to God for our wonderful preservation. The scene was inspiringly grand. I thought it worthy of being preserved, and, in consequence, had on hand, by the assistance of my energetic society friend, W. N. Webb, of Louisville, Ky., a first-class artist. He photographed the Mass of Thanksgiving; and also Mr. Peter Murtough, one of our own members of the Father Mathew Society, when in procession on the road sketched the accompanying picture as the refugees appeared on their return to Memphis. He has since had it chromoed at a very large expense and now offers it for sale as a relic of the great plague of 1878.

On examining the bank book of the Father Mathew Camp, I found to-day to its credit \$1269.21. Of this amount, over \$900 is still due to the undertakers. The balance—for the most part—is due on relief bills issued to grocery stores, to relieve those in their vicinities. Thus it is that I have endeavored to disburse everything to the best advantage which was sent me.

I have to thank especially the Citizens Relief of Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Worcester and Newark, Ohio, for recognizing the claim of our necessities. Outside of our comrade Catholic societies, our priests and bishops, those alone assisted us.

Our most special thanks are due to Martin I. J. Griffin, Secretary of the I. C. B. U., who has proved himself to be our best friend, and who declined to accept of personal expenses. He was the first and last to send us contributions.

In our list there must be many mistakes. We have done our best to prevent them. All telegrams for cash were sent back for collection. Of those I have not been enabled to keep a regular registry. But for Brother Maurelian and his comrade Christian Brothers, I could not keep a registry, for I was engaged almost day and night in ministering to the dying.

No words can sufficiently express my gratitude to all who, in any way, have aided me. Perhaps there was never a grander

response to the appeal of a private and unknown individual! It brought into my hands about \$29,000! I could not have anticipated such a grand response. My thanks, and the thanks of our community, are therefore the more sincere. As such our friends will therefore the more readily accept them.

Miseries consequent on the plague still surround me. The condition in which I am placed as Rector of this Church is embarrassing. The effects of the plague shall long remain. But whilst I am enabled to offer up at the altar the holy sacrifice of the mass, I shall ever remember there our generous sympathizers.

WILLIAM WALSH,

Rector of St. Bridget's Church.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *December 5th, 1878.*

LIST OF CITIES AND TOWNS

WHERE THE FEVER RAGED.

ABINGDON.

County seat of Washington county, Va., on the Virginia & Tennessee railroad, 189 miles from Lynchburg. Population, 2100. First and only case was Judge L. V. Dixon, a refugee from Memphis, who died September 17th.

ATHENS.

County seat of Limestone county, Alabama, located on the Nashville & Decatur railroad, 107 miles from Nashville, Tenn. Population, 1200; quarantined. First case, Alexander Rogers, age 67 years, keeping boarding-house across the street from the depot, situated in a low, damp place, crowded with other houses around. He was taken ill October 13th and died October 16th. An hour after death, Dr. Summers, of Nashville, on his way from Decatur, Ala., saw and examined the case, stating that he died with black vomit. Within a few hours the streets were deserted, business suspended, and only fifteen white families remained in town. The Howard Committee at once organized, with Fred. Sloss, President, and W. B. Russell, Secretary. On the same day that Mr. Rogers died, his wife Elizabeth, aged 52, was taken ill, and resident physicians Nicholas D. Richardson and Wm. S. Johnson, pronounced hers a well-developed case of yellow fever. She died on the 24th. The remainder of the family were moved out of town. The disease disappearing, the panic soon ended. Total cases, 2; total deaths, 2. Date of last death, October 25th; no contributions from abroad; disbursements, \$89.25.

AUGUSTA.

The county seat of Woodruff county, Ark., situated on White river, 14 miles from the Iron Mountain railroad. Pop-

ulation, 1200. The first case, Mrs. Hendricks, contracted the disease October 12th, on the steamboat Ruth from Memphis. She died two days after landing. Very little excitement. Date of last death, October 20th. Total cases, 7; total deaths, 7. No contributions from abroad; disbursements, \$116.25.

BARTLETT.

A post village of Shelby county, Tenn., on the Memphis division of the Louisville & Nashville & Great Southern railroad, 11 miles from Memphis. Population, 350. The first case, Mrs. Voegeli, contracted the disease in Memphis, Sept. 11th, and died soon after reaching home. The disease spread rapidly. The Memphis Howards, aided by Mrs. Echols and Miss A. D. Hall and J. M. Jackson, who were most faithful to the end, cared for the town. Total cases, 35; deaths, 23; date of last case, October 20. Total contributions, \$300; total disbursements, \$500.

BATON ROUGE.

Capital of Baton Rouge parish, La., situated on Mississippi river, 125 miles from New Orleans. Population, 6500. The first case was stricken Sept. 6th, proving fatal. Out of 2716 cases only 201 deaths. Last death, Oct. 31st. Total contributions, \$35,308.10; total disbursements, \$36,115.

BAYOU SARA.

A post village of West Feliciana parish, La., on the Mississippi river, 110 miles from Baton Rouge, and 240 miles from New Orleans. Population, 700. First case, Sept. 20th. Total cases, 250; deaths, 13; date of last death, Nov. 26th. Total contributions, \$3110.01; total disbursements, \$3207.50.

BAY ST. LOUIS.

A summer resort village on the seashore in Hancock county, Miss., located on the New Orleans & Mobile railroad, 52 miles from New Orleans. Population, 2000, but last summer was 6000. The first fatal case was Rebecca Nicaise, taken Aug. 14th, and soon died. The disease spread all over the Bay and through the pine woods. Total cases, 546; total deaths, 83; date of last death, Nov. 3d. Total contributions, \$6762.85; total disbursements, \$6829.

BAYOU GOULA.

A post village of Iberville parish, La., located on the Mississippi river, 98 miles from New Orleans. Fever hardly appeared here. One death only—a stranger, Oct. 1st.

BEECH GROVE.

Name of a church three miles from Dyer, Tenn. About the only case was that of a tramp, the latter part of September, who took refuge in the church, and soon died.

BELL'S DEPOT.

A post village of Crockett county, Tenn., on the Louisville & Nashville & Great Southern railroad, 69 miles from Memphis. Population, 821. The first case, John Parker, contracted the disease from Memphis refugees, and died October 25th. Total contributions, \$77.50; total disbursements, \$96.25.

BERWICK CITY.

A post village of St. Mary parish, La., just across the Bay from Morgan City, La., located two miles from Pattersonville. Population, 150. First case, Sept. 1st. Total cases, 50; deaths, 1. Total contributions, \$687.65; total disbursements, \$769.50.

BETHEL SPRINGS.

A post village of McNairy county, Tenn., on the Mobile & Ohio railroad, 120 miles from Columbus, Ky. Population, 183. First and only case, J. J. Yarbrow (two miles distant) contracted the disease by sleeping with a railroader; died October 9th.

BILOXI.

A post village of Harrison county, Miss., on the New Orleans & Mobile railroad, 79 miles from New Orleans. Population, 960. The first case, Diminity Leambrick, was taken early in September and died Sept. 13th, and the disease soon became epidemic. Date of last death, Oct. 29th. Total cases, 216; deaths, 56. Total contributions, \$6416.70; total disbursements, \$6719.

BOLIVAR.

County seat of Hardeman county, Tenn., on the Chicago, New Orleans & St. Louis railroad, 46 miles from Holly Springs, Miss. Population, 1533. The first case, Dr. A. Coleman, Jr., died October 13th.

BOLTON.

A post village of Hinds county, Miss., on the Vicksburg & Meridian railroad, 27 miles from Vicksburg. Population, 200. The first case, Aug. 12th. The disease soon became epidemic, and raged with relentless fury. Date of last death, Nov. 6th. Total cases, 168; total deaths, 47. Total contributions, \$2016; total disbursements, \$2187.

BOVINA.

Post village of Warren county, Miss., on the Vicksburg & Meridian railroad, 10 miles from Vicksburg. Population, 100. First case, Mrs. Jos. J. Fox, who died September 29th. Date of last death, Nov. 9th. Total cases, 65; total deaths, 17. Total contributions, \$845; total disbursements, \$913.50.

BOWLING GREEN.

County seat of Warren county, Ky., on the L. & N. & G. S. railroad, 114 miles from Louisville, Ky. The first case was a Memphis refugee, which resulted in death Sept. 6th. Date of last death, October 26. Total cases, 48; total deaths, 26. Total contributions, all local, \$516; total disbursements, \$516.

BROOKLYN.

County seat of Kings county, New York, located on the west end of Long Island, separated from New York by East river. Population, 584,000. Yellow fever appeared early in July, and a few scattering cases occurred till the season of frost and ice. Nearly all were of those stationed at Cob dock, and were infected from the steamer Vermont.

BROUSSARD.

A small settlement near Pattersonville, La. Fever appeared Sept. 17th, and on this day there was one death.

BROWNSVILLE.

County seat of Haywood county, Tenn., on the L. & N. & G. S. railroad, 60 miles above Memphis. Population, 4026. The first case was Mrs. Shepherd, from Memphis, stricken August 20th, and recovered. Date of last death, Nov. 8th. Total cases, 844; total deaths, 212. Total contributions, \$11,024.20; total disbursements, \$11,317.90.

BUNTYN.

A small railroad town in Shelby county, Tenn., on the M. & C. railroad, 5 miles from Memphis. It was crowded with

Memphis refugees, and a local case of the fever occurred Oct. 1st. Among the last cases was that of Jefferson Davis, Jr., son of ex-President Jefferson Davis, who died Oct. 16th.

BURAS.

A post village of Plaquemine parish, La., located on the Mississippi river, 70 miles from New Orleans. Population, 200. Yellow fever was brought here by bringing for interment the corpse of a young lady who died at Southwest Pass. Very few cases.

BYRAM.

A post village of Hinds county, Miss., on the C., St. L. & N. O. railroad, 6 miles from Jackson, Miss. Population, 35. The cases, 13 in number, are recorded with those of Jackson. Total contributions, \$198; total disbursements, \$217.

CAIRO.

County seat of Alexander county, Ill., on the Illinois Central railroad, at the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, 125 miles above Memphis. Population, 6300. Quarantine was established July 29th. Five members of Thomas Porter's family died, living a few miles from the city. They were stricken September 8th. The last death occurred October 9th. Total cases, 43; total deaths, 32. Total contributions from citizens of Cairo, \$688; total disbursements, \$763.50.

CALUMET.

The name of Daniel Thompson's plantation near Pattersonville, La. The fever appeared early in October, was of a mild form and principally among the colored population. The record is with that of Pattersonville. Total number of cases over 60.

CANAAN LANDING.

Landing on the Mississippi river, near Hermitage Post-office, Point Coupee parish, La. Early in October Dr. Bously was taken ill and had black vomit at Waterloo, a few miles from Canaan. This was the first case in this region. Total cases, 28; total deaths, 6. Date of last death, Nov. 2. Total contributions, \$336.75; total disbursements, \$367.45.

CANTON.

County seat of Madison county, Miss., on the St. L. & N. O. railroad, 23 miles from Jackson, Miss. Population, 2143.

According to Dr. S. M. Bemiss, the disease was brought to Canton from New Orleans by the Brittan family. The first case, Miss Rachel Henry, was stricken August 12th, and died August 19th. Date of last death, November 16th. Total cases, 936; total deaths, 176. Total contributions, \$10,715.90; total disbursements, \$10,987.50.

CARROLLTON.

The county seat of Carroll county, Miss., 14 miles from Winona. Fever appeared here late in August, John M. Liddell, Jr., dying August 29th, shortly after his marriage. No record is kept.

CAYUGA.

Post village of Hinds county, Miss., situated in the valley of Big Black river, 18 miles southeast of Vicksburg. The first case was Sam Banks (colored), August 1st. Date last death, November 12th. Total cases, 38; total deaths, 9. Total contributions, \$494.60; total disbursements, \$516.75.

CHATTANOOGA.

The county seat of Hamilton county, Tenn., located on the Tennessee river, 151 miles from Nashville, Tenn., 309 miles from Memphis, and is quite a railroad center. Population, 12,500. Mrs. Swatzenberg, a Memphis refugee, was the first case in the city, and she died in a few days. A general stampede began, and within 48 hours 10,500 people had fled the city. Date of last death, November 18th. Total cases, 693; total deaths, 197. Total contributions, \$9009.25; total disbursements, \$10,357.50.

CINCINNATI.

The county seat of Hamilton county, Ohio, located on Ohio river, 110 miles from Louisville, Ky. Population, 280,000. The first case was a young lady living in a house where baggage from New Orleans was stored, and the second case occurred in the same locality. Total cases, all refugees, 49; total deaths, 19. Date of last death, October 31st.

CLINTON.

Post village of Hickman county, Ky., on the Miss. Cent. railroad, 7 miles from Columbus, Ky. Two cases of yellow fever occurred October 25th, but, by being well cared for,

recovered. There was great excitement, and many citizens left the town in great haste.

CLINTON.

County seat of East Feliciana parish, La., is the northeast terminus of C. & P. H. railroad. Population, 1000. Quarantined. The first case, James Newsom's child, who by negligence of the guard on the Baton Rouge road, was permitted to mingle with parties from the infected district. Total cases, 187; total deaths, 43. Date of last death, October 31. Total contributions, \$2329; total disbursements, \$2416.80.

COLLIERVILLE.

Post village of Shelby county, Tenn., on the Memphis & Charleston railroad, 25 miles from Memphis. Population, 500. The first case appeared in August, although the town was strictly quarantined. M. R. Brown and James Person died September 3d. Dr. Waddy, the quarantine officer, with fifty-one families, fled at once, and many others followed as soon thereafter as possible. For weeks the fever raged with fury upon the unfortunate people. Mr. J. Edgar Byrd, of Louisville, in charge of 30 nurses, nobly represented the Howard Association, serving to the end. Total cases, 121; total deaths, 48. Total contributions, \$1547; total disbursements, \$1629.75.

COOK'S LANDING.

River station of Point Coupee parish, La., one mile below Waterloo, and 11 miles south from Point Coupee. Population, 35. The first case appeared October 2d, and the Howards from New Orleans cared for the town. Date last death, November 2d. Total cases, 15; total deaths, 4. Total contributions, \$225.65; total disbursements, \$247.15.

COURTLAND.

County seat of Lawrence county, Ala., located on the M. & C. railroad, 19 miles from Decatur. The only case was Mr. A. M. Newsom, a Memphis refugee, died September 3d.

COVINGTON.

County seat of Tipton county, Tenn., 15 miles from the Mississippi river and 40 miles from Memphis. Population, 1200. Precautions to resist the yellow fever were early taken.

The first case was W. J. Wiseman, postmaster, stricken September 30th. The Board of Health advised immediate depopulation of the town, and the evacuation was thorough and complete. The Howards and Relief Committee organized and went to work, and no other case occurred. Mr. Wiseman died October 5th. From their rural retreats, the citizens and refugees assisted their suffering friends of Mason.

COX'S LANDING.

River station of Washington county, Miss., 6 miles from Crystal Springs. The first case appeared September 28th. Dr. Quijano, from the Spanish Government sent to this country especially to treat the yellow fever, attended to the case quite successfully. Date of last death, October 28th. Total cases, 12; total deaths, 4. Total contributions, from N. O. Howards, \$586; total disbursements, \$586.

CRYSTAL SPRINGS.

Post village of Copiah county, Miss., on the C., St. L. & N. O. railroad. Population, 1000. Considerable doubt existed in the minds of the profession as to the kind of fever which prevailed early in October, and Dr. Lockwood induced Dr. Quijano, the Spanish physician, to visit and examine the cases. He did so, and on Oct. 11th reported four cases of well-defined fever in the suburbs of the town. These were carefully treated and nursed, and the town saved a visit from the dreaded disease. Total contributions, \$200; total disbursements, \$200.

DALTON.

County seat of Whitfield county, Ga., on the W. & A. railroad, at the terminus of the S., R. & D. railroad, 38 miles from Chattanooga, and 100 miles north of Atlanta. Population, 4000. The first case, Mary Hogan, was stricken September 26th and died September 30th. Mrs. Bohanon, a Chattanooga refugee, was taken ill October 2d and died October 4th. There was only one other case, an unknown person, who recovered. Total contributions, \$300; total disbursements, \$300.

DANVILLE.

County seat of Boyle county, Ky., located 5 miles from Danville station, on Lebanon Branch railroad, 100 miles from

Louisville. The first case, Mr. John Young Croft, a Holly Springs refugee, died September 6th. No other cases occurred.

DAYTON.

County seat of Montgomery county, Ohio, located on Great Miami river, 60 miles from Cincinnati, and 67 miles from Columbus. Population, 38,374, the third city in the State, is a great manufacturing center, and is penetrated by seven railroads. Yellow fever was brought here by some refugees in September. Among the fatal cases was Joseph Lebolt, from Holly Springs, Miss. He was attended by the celebrated Dr. Julius Wise, of Memphis, who only reached his bedside a few hours before he died. Very few other cases occurred.

DECATUR.

County seat of Morgan county, Ala., located on Tennessee river, at the crossing of the M. & C. and L. & N. & G. S. railroads. Population, 1200. The first case occurred September 17th, which proved fatal, and was quickly followed by others, and the town was almost depopulated. Date of last death, November 10th. Total cases, 187; total deaths, 51. Total contributions, \$2437; total disbursements, \$2496.

DELHI.

Post village of Richland parish, La., on the V. & S. railroad, 40 miles from Vicksburg. Population, 250. The first case was taken down August 11th, and died August 14th. The disease soon became epidemic. Date of last death, November 5th. Total cases, 168; deaths, 34. Contributions, \$2000.

DELTA.

County seat of Madison parish, La., on Mississippi river, 3 miles below Vicksburg. Population, 700. Yellow fever made its appearance September 28th, attacking six persons. In a few days there were over 100 cases, and increasing, but the disease being mild, the death roll was not large. Total cases, 154; total deaths, 26. Total contributions, \$1900; total disbursements covered the amount.

DEPUYS.

Plantation about 5 miles from Clinton, La., the disease being carried from this point to Clinton. Three deaths occurred at Depuys Oct. 5th, creating great alarm at Clinton.

DONALDSONVILLE.

The county seat of Ascension parish, La., located on the Mississippi river, 78 miles above New Orleans, and is the western terminus of the N. O. & T. railroad. Population, 1500. The first case of yellow fever was Miss Irene Wilson, who left New Orleans Aug. 1st, hoping to escape the disease, but the place she visited was already infected. She was suddenly stricken down Aug. 16th, and died Aug. 22d. Shortly after, the fever broke out at Port Barrow, a small village on Bayou La Fourche, opposite Donaldsonville, and every house was smitten. As it disappeared from Port Barrow it began in different parts of the parish, and in Donaldsonville about Sept. 12th. Brule Sacramento, a settlement situated in the interior, surrounded by swamps, and inhabited by poor people, mainly of Spanish descent, presented the most distressful scenes of the epidemic. Five and six patients were huddled together in one room, without physician, nurse, or even water, owing to the drought. Out of that unfortunate settlement of 200 souls, 80 perished. Date of last death, Nov. 11th. Total cases in the parish, 1373; total deaths in the parish, 179; total cases in town, 484; total deaths in town, 83. Total receipts, \$7339.25; total disbursements, \$5257.12; balance, \$2082.13.

DRESDEN.

County seat of Weakley county, Tenn., located on the N., C. & St. L. railroad, 46 miles from Hickman, Ky. The only cases were refugees; one, a tramp, was found with fever, whereupon the council met, a partial quarantine was decided upon, and a subscription raised to send the patient to Nashville. Mayor Cardwell was asked to subscribe, and replied that he would give \$25 to defray the expense of nursing the man where he was, but not one cent to send him away. Much feeling was engendered.

DRY GROVE.

Post village of Hinds county, Miss., 5 miles from Terry. Total cases, 203; total deaths, 50. Total contributions, \$2639; total disbursements, \$2760.

DUCK-HILL.

Post village of Montgomery county, Miss., located on the Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans railroad, 11 miles from

Vicksburg. Population, ——. The first case appeared Sept. 8th, a young man, who died Sept. 13th. The fever spread rapidly and was quite fatal. Total cases, 36; total deaths, 14. Date of last death, Oct. 30th. Contributions, \$463; disbursed the same.

DUNBOYNE.

Plantation near W. Plaquemine, La. The fever appeared here early in September. Major Hubbard was the first case that proved fatal. There were only two other deaths, his wife and mother-in-law.

DURANT.

Post village of Holmes county, Miss., located on the N. O., C. & St. L. railroad. Population, 1000. The fever made its appearance early in September, but was of a mild type. Mr. J. P. Eggleston died Sept. 14th. No record obtained.

EDWARDS' DEPOT.

Post village of Hinds county, Miss., located on the V. & M. railroad, 18 miles from Vicksburg. Population, 500. This point escaped the fever till late in September, when Dr. W. B. Williamson was about the first case stricken, and died September 28th near town. His death created a panic, the place was picketed and the alarm and fright were so great that negroes were paid \$90 to bury the Doctor, and were warned under penalty of their lives not to make their appearance in town for fifteen days. The whole Williamson family were taken ill, Mrs. Williamson and her grandson Craven died. Owing to a strict quarantine Edwards escaped.

ELLIOTT.

Post village of Grenada county, Miss., located on the C., St. L. & N. O. railroad, 8 miles from Grenada. Fever appeared near here late in September, and there were 12 deaths, the record being included with that of Grenada.

ERIN.

Post village of Houston county, Tenn., located on the Clarksville branch of the L. & N. railroad, 28 miles from Clarksville. Population, 723. The first case, Mrs. Larkin Bradley, died Sept. 7th. The doctors disputed as to the disease, until other cases were reported. The greatest care was taken, but many

of the best people were swept away before the appearance of frost, Oct. 19th. Total cases, 38; total deaths, 10. Date of last death, Oct. 20th. Total contributions, \$532; total disbursements, \$561.25.

EUREKA.

Plantation near Pattersonville, La. The fever made its appearance Oct. 17th; one death occurring Oct. 27th. The record is with that of Pattersonville.

FAIRFAX.

Is the name of another plantation near Pattersonville, La. Col. J. B. Sturgis died here Oct. 19th. Recorded with Pattersonville.

FERNANDINA.

The county seat of Nassau county, Fla., on the seaboard. On the 26th of July a bark from Matanzas put in here with yellow fever on board. The first and second mate and one seaman died. No other cases occurred.

FILLMORE.

Post village of Ballard county, Ky. The nearest case to yellow fever was a stranger who was found dead, covered with black vomit at Hugh's Hotel. Papers found on his person indicated that he was from New Orleans. No other cases.

FLORENCE.

The county seat of Lauderdale county, Ala., located on the Florence branch of the M. & C. railroad, one mile from Tennessee river. Population, 2500. The first case was Frank McContire, railroad engineer, taken Sept. 5th. Although the town is clean and located high, the disease soon became epidemic. Total cases, 138; total deaths, 50. Total contributions, \$1500; total disbursements, \$1500.

FORT PICKERING.

A suburb of Memphis, Tenn., in the southern portion of the city, located on the Mississippi river. Reported with Memphis.

FRAYSER STATION.

Post village of Shelby county, Tenn., a few miles from Memphis. Fever appeared here early in September. George Erskine died October 5th. About twenty Memphis refugees died,

which are recorded with Memphis. Total cases, 46; total deaths, 20. Memphis Howards supplied all wants.

FRIAR'S POINT.

Post village of Coahoma county, Miss., located on the Mississippi river, 110 miles below Memphis. Population, 1200. The first case was Mr. Paget, taken sick September 3d, contracting the disease on board the steamboat Coahoma. The Howards organized with J. W. Rochester, President, and J. A. Cooper, Secretary, and all physicians volunteered to care for all cases, and carried the town through successfully. Date of last death, October 19th. Total cases, 25; total deaths, 7. Total contributions, \$300; total disbursements, \$375.

FULTON.

Post village of Fulton county, Ky., at crossing of the O. & P. and M. C. railroad, 125 miles from Cairo, Ill. Population, 1700. The first case was Miss Wooldridge, who caught the infection, September 25th, from a Memphis car with open windows left near the house. The last death was Sam Bennet, who died October 23d. Total cases, 12; total deaths, 5. Total contributions, \$196; total disbursements, 196.

GADSDEN.

A post village of Crockett county, Tenn., on the L. & N. railroad, 77 miles from Memphis. Population, 350. First case, R. G. Saunders, Sept. 24th, contracted from infected baggage, from Memphis. He soon died. The people were very careful, and had only 6 cases and 4 deaths. Date of last death, October 24th.

GALWAY.

A post village of Fayette county, Tenn., on the L. & N. railroad, 28 miles above Memphis. Population, 60. First case, Dr. T. H. Turney, who contracted the disease from patients, was taken October 5th, and soon died, and the fever soon became epidemic. The Memphis Howards cared for the sick. Total cases, 13; total deaths, 8. Date of last death, October 16th. Total contributions, \$160; disbursements to cover same.

GALLIPOLIS.

County seat of Gallia county, Ohio, on the Ohio river, at terminus of C. & G. railroad. Population, 3700. First cases

were Charles Degelman, engineer, and William Koidler, of the steamer John Gibson, which landed three miles below the city on August 20th. The disease disappeared October 17th. No outside aid called for. Total cases, 51; total deaths, 31.

GALMAN STATION.

A post village of Copiah county, Miss., located on the C., St. L. & N. O. railroad, about 30 miles from Vicksburg, some of whose refugees died in August, but no record kept.

GARNER'S STATION.

A post village of Yalobusha county, Miss., located on the M. & T. railroad, 87 miles from Memphis. Population, 200. First case appeared early in September, and it broke out with great violence September 30th. 31 cases and 13 deaths are reported.

GERMANTOWN.

A post village of Shelby county, Tenn., located on the M. & C. railroad, 18 miles from Memphis. Population, 253. The first case was James Roper, a refugee from Memphis, seized August 17th, and recovered. The fever was of a very violent type, although the town was in a fine sanitary condition and ordinarily healthy. Date of last case, October 21st. Total cases in town and vicinity, 81; total deaths in town and vicinity, 45. All aid rendered by Memphis Howards.

GILL'S STATION.

Stopping point on the M. & C. railroad, 3 miles from Memphis, the refugees from which place carried the fever to Gill's station. Mrs. Ben. K. Pullen, of Memphis, died September 23d. No record of others.

GOLDEN LAKE.

A post village of Mississippi county, Ark., located on the Mississippi river. Steamboats land daily. Late in September Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Brown, and Mrs. Stearns, refugees from New Orleans, were the only sufferers.

GOODRICH LANDING.

Post village of East Carroll parish, La., located on the Mississippi river, 12 miles from Lake Providence. Population, 15. Fever appeared early in September, but was of a mild type. No record kept.

GRAND JUNCTION.

Railroad town of Hardeman county, Tenn., located on the M. C. and M. & C. railroad, 52 miles from Memphis. The first case was Mrs. Belew, wife of a prominent Grenada, Miss., merchant, who refuged here. Was stricken August 17th, and died soon after. The fever became very violent. The Memphis Howards came and cared for the town. The last death was Mrs. V. Patterson. Total cases, 201; total deaths, 82. Total contributions, \$4,465.30; total disbursements, same.

GRAND WOODS.

Name of a plantation owned by the Bartletts, near Pattersonville, La., where the yellow fever raged violently yet mildly.

GREENVILLE.

The county seat of Washington county, Miss., located on the Mississippi river, 25 miles above Vicksburg. The first case occurred early in September, the disease spreading with great rapidity, and on the 30th there were 200 cases and 45 deaths, the mayor among the number. Total population at beginning of fever, 1350; total number of deaths to date, 260; total number now sick, 112; total number of convalescents, 657; total number still to have the fever, 323. Up to September 25th only 5 white inhabitants had escaped. Never did a town suffer so terribly. Date of last death, Nov. 16th. Total cases in town, 1317; total deaths in town, 387. Total contributions, \$17,121; total disbursements, \$17,619.

GRENADA.

County seat of Grenada county, Miss., at the junction of the M. C. and the M. & T. railroad, 100 miles from Memphis. At the outbreak of the fever there was great diversity of opinion. Physicians claimed that the first cases were bilious fever, and no fear was entertained by them. August 25th, Mrs. Fields died, and her funeral was largely attended. R. L. Young, a stout young man, was the next to die. He had black vomit. Physicians yet urged that it was not yellow fever, and his funeral was largely attended. Other cases of a similar character occurred in rapid succession. On Sunday the physicians admitted the disease to be genuine yellow fever

of a malignant type. Alarm seized nearly every person in town, and when, on Monday, the Howards from Memphis advised all to leave town, the advice spread like wildfire, and the consternation was complete. The Memphis Howards sent down two noble men in the persons of Col. Butler P. Anderson and Gen. William J. Smith. They worked and toiled day and night unflinchingly. No men could work harder or more faithfully. Col. Anderson at last paid his life as a penalty. General Smith was also stricken, but recovered. The disease continued with unabated fury until all material had been attacked. Date of last death, November 1st. Total cases in town and vicinity, 1468; total deaths in town and vicinity, 367. Total contributions, \$19,718; total disbursements, \$20,240.

GRETNA.

County town of Jefferson parish, La., located on Morgan's L. & T. railroad, 3 miles from Algiers. Population, 900. The fever appeared late in September, and spread with great rapidity, attacking white and black. Early in October 30 had died and 200 were down, and only three physicians. New Orleans sent physicians, nurses, etc. The fever was quite mild in character. Total cases, 210; total deaths, 60. Total contributions, \$2730; total disbursements, \$2860.

HANDBORO.

Post village of Harrison county, Miss., one mile from Mississippi City, on the N. O. & M. railroad, 71 miles from New Orleans. Population, 400. The first case, Geo. Jeremyn, was brought on a schooner from New Orleans, September 2d, being well cared for, recovered in seven days. The disease began spreading, but was of a mild form. Date of last death, Nov. 4th. Total cases, 110; total deaths, 15. Total contributions, \$1340; total disbursements, \$1367.

HARRISONBURG.

County seat of Catahoula parish, La., on Ouachita river, 332 miles from New Orleans. Population, 275. The first case, Mr. Knight, was taken August 20th, and died August 26th. Fever was very violent. Date of last case, October 26th. Total cases, 30; total deaths, 10. Total contributions, \$420; total disbursements, \$437.

HAYNE'S BLUFF.

Small village of Warren county, Miss., on Yazoo river, 18 miles from Vicksburg. Fever of a mild type appeared here late in September. Total cases, 160; total deaths, 19. Total contributions, \$2080; total disbursements, \$2115.

HELENA.

County seat of Phillips county, Ark., on Mississippi river, and terminus of A. C. railroad. Population, 5000. The first case called yellow fever was a Miss Gertrude Weathers, from Memphis, who landed there August 16th, sickened and died in two days. August 17th J. B. Miller died. No new cases occurred till September 15th, and from that date until October 14th the doctors disagreed as to the disease, and on that day the following announcement was made by the Board of Health: "This board believes it now becomes their duty to announce to the citizens that while the prevailing disease may not be strictly yellow fever, it certainly is seemingly quite as fatal, and citizens are hereby so advised. There are about 75 cases of sickness in town. 10 new cases and 6 deaths are reported for the 48 hours ending noon to-day." Quarantine has been raised. The disease rapidly disappeared as frost made its sanitary impression. Total cases, 77; total deaths, 9. Total contributions, from citizens alone, \$1064; total disbursements, \$1064.

HENDERSON'S LANDING.

Post village of East Carroll, La., on Mississippi river, 442 miles from New Orleans. Population, 25. Fever appeared early in September, and one of its victims was Dr. Hays. Date of last death, November 1st. Total cases, 16; total deaths, 5. Total contributions, \$217; disbursements, \$217.

HERNANDO.

County seat of DeSoto county, Miss., on M. & T. railroad, 22 miles from Memphis. Population, 1000. The fever appeared among the Memphis refugees August 15th, but there were 8 mild cases before the profession admitted the existence of fever. Fifty per cent. of the whites who were attacked died, the disease being milder with the colored people. Did not quarantine. Date of last death, November 10th. Total cases,

179; total deaths, 75. Total contributions, \$3165.55; total disbursements, \$3216.

HICKMAN.

County seat of Fulton county, Ky., on the Mississippi river, 40 miles below Cairo and 200 miles above Memphis, and is the northern terminus of the N., C. & St. L. railroad. Population, 1950. Yellow fever never was an epidemic here until 1878. The first case was Charlie Hendricks, on August 13th, supposed to have been caused by contact with railroaders, as he peddled apples and mixed with passengers. He died Aug. 16th. Nearly all the local physicians died, four of the volunteer doctors died, 450 citizens prostrated with the fever, and 150 died. The October frost did not even stop the dreadful pestilence. Date of last death, November 6th. Total cases, 454; total deaths, 180. Total contributions received by Relief Committee, \$11,498.04; by Odd Fellows, \$380; by Masons, \$538; by Knights of Honor, \$118.25; by Good Templars, \$123; total, \$12,657.29. Total disbursements, no settlement yet.

HOLLY SPRINGS.

County seat of Marshall county, Miss., on the M. C. railroad. Population, 4000. Noted for healthfulness of location, fertility of soil, and intelligence, wealth, and hospitality of her people. The first yellow fever alarm was August 12th, it being reported that this disease was among the United States troops stationed there. But the people went bravely to work cleaning up the town, adopting sanitary measures and telegraphing to Grenada and all other refugees that their hearts, houses, and purses were open to receive them. On August 24th, there were six cases among refugees. August 26th, L. L. Downs, a Grenada refugee, died, and the next day Miss Delia Lake died, and four others were in a critical condition. By the 1st of September the disease had become general and raged with fury, and telegrams poured over the land telling that the city of flowers had become a city of death. New Orleans, Memphis, Louisville, St. Louis, and the whole country rallied to their relief in the shape of money and all kinds of supplies. All through the hot September days came the pathetic telegrams of the heroic Holland telling the daily

doings of the devastating disease. Bravely he stood till he was alone, all the original Relief Committee had died, and on October 19th, came his last dispatch as follows: "To-day there have been six new cases and one death. Your correspondent happens to be among the new cases, after having struggled with yellow fever since the beginning of the epidemic. He desires through you and in the name of this people to express our lasting gratitude to the friends in every part of the Union who have so generously and nobly contributed to us in so many ways.—W. J. L. Holland."

A few days later came the sequel:

"HOLLY SPRINGS, *October 25*.—Col. W. J. L. Holland died peacefully and resignedly at half past two o'clock this morning. John Burton is very much better.—L. S. Scruggs."

The dreary days dragged along until a heavy frost gladdened all hearts November 1st, after which the disease rapidly disappeared. Total cases, 1240; total deaths, 346. Total contributions, \$23,480.70; total disbursements, \$22,113.35.

HOPE.

Plantation near Pattersonville, La. Fever made its appearance after October 15th, and on October 25th there were seven cases.

HOPEFIELD.

Post village of Crittenden county, Ark., just opposite Memphis, across the river. Population, 250. It is apparently the home of chills and fever and all malarious fevers, as for miles beyond there exist swamps, lagoons, filthy lakes and pools of standing water. The disease was of an exceedingly mild type, more so than in healthy locations. The first case was John Debeuly, from Memphis, taken ill September 1st, and soon died. Dr. De Graeffenried of the Memphis Howards, cared for the sick and stood bravely at the post of duty. Date of last death, October 22d. Total cases in town and near by, 117; total deaths in town and near by, 7. Contributions, local, \$215; contributions, mostly from Memphis Howards, \$1350.50; total \$1565.50; total disbursements, \$1565.50.

HORN LAKE.

Railroad town of DeSoto county, Miss., on the M. & T. railroad, in Horn Lake bottom, 33 miles from Memphis. Population, 150. The fever was brought here about the 1st of September by Memphis refugees and many of the citizens were attacked. Wm. Collins died September 20th.

HUNTSVILLE.

County seat of Madison county, Ala., on the M. & C. railroad, 30 miles from Decatur. This little city is noted for the refinement and hospitality of her people. She refused to quarantine, her doors were thrown open, and all refugees kindly invited to partake of her healthful blessings. Refugees flocked thither from many infected points. The only indigenous case was W. Y. Pollard, who had not been out of the town, who was taken October 23d. He was kindly cared for and recovered. There were 31 cases among the refugees. Mr. Jonathan Fisher, a Decatur refugee, died October 13th. Total cases, 33; total deaths, 13.

HUNTINGDON.

County seat of Carroll county, Tenn., 100 miles from Nashville and 125 miles from Memphis. Population, 800. No cases of yellow fever recognized as such occurred in this town. One case believed to be yellow fever by some of our physicians, Mrs. R. Simpson, occurred about October 10th with fatal result. A modified quarantine was maintained from about the 20th of September to the 15th of October. The nearest case to us was at McKenzie, 12 miles distant, but the disease did not become epidemic.

JACKSON.

Capital State of Mississippi, located on Pearl river, at the crossing of the V. & M. and N. O. & G. S. railroads, 45 miles from Vicksburg. Population, 3000. The first case was Jos. Sayle, who died August 31st. The last case was November 13th. Total cases, 326; total deaths, 77. Total contributions, \$4564.25; total disbursements, \$4723.35.

JACKSON.

County seat of Madison county, Tenn., located on the M. C. and N. O. J. & G. N. railroad, 46 miles from Grand Junction.

Some suspicious cases occurred here early in September. The first case was Mrs. Reardon, who died October 13th, after a short illness. The city authorities took every measure to prevent the spreading of the disease. A few more cases occurred, and among them Andrew Wilson, express agent, who died. Frost came and the city was saved. Total cases, 8; total deaths 3.

JORDAN STATION.

Post village of Fulton county, Ky., located on the O. & M. railroad, 12 miles from Hickman. Yellow fever failed to secure a foothold here, although Dr. Hugh Prather, of Hickman, after contracting the disease at the latter place, came here and died on the 27th of September.

KEY WEST.

County seat of Monroe county, Fla., on an island in Florida Straits. Weekly steamers stop from New Orleans. Population, 5000. Early in August some sailors with the fever put in here to enter the Marine Hospital. August 7th there were only two in the hospital, and none in the port, and for several days no new cases. Straggling cases began to appear in September, and by the first of October it became epidemic. Total cases, 162; total deaths, 39.

KINGS' POINT.

Mississippi river landing in Warren county, Miss., a few miles above Vicksburg. Late in September a malarial or mild yellow fever appeared, which seemed to take in every one, especially colored people. About the middle of October there were 18 whites and 35 negroes down, and out of 92 cases there were only 6 deaths recorded. At the *incoming* of frost there was a cessation of fever.

KNOXVILLE.

County seat of Knox county, Tenn., located among the healthy hills and salubrious climes of East Tennessee, on the E. Tenn., Va. & Ga. railroad, at the terminus of the K. & C. Population, 16,478. The only cases of yellow fever were refugees; among whom was Mrs. Ragsdale, who had nursed her son and his wife at Chattanooga till they died, and when she reached Knoxville was taken down herself.

LAFOURCHE CROSSING.

Post village of Lafourche parish, La., located on Morgan's L. & T. railroad, 52 miles from New Orleans, and stretching two miles along each side of the bayou. Population, 1800. The first case of fever, Jennie Ballard, was taken September 24th, and soon died. The disease soon became epidemic, but was of a mild form. Last death, December 2d. Total cases 235; near by, 260; total deaths in town, 19; near by, 20. Total contributions, \$200; total disbursements, \$1000.

LABADIEVILLE.

Post village of Assumption parish, La., on Bayou Lafourche, 70 miles from New Orleans. Population, 180. Date of first case August 16th, Mrs. Jos. Groziana, a widow lady from New Orleans, who soon died. Date of last death, November 17th. Cases in town, 160; near by, 600; total, 760. Deaths in town, 24; near by, 126; total, 150. Total contributions, \$622; disbursements, \$600.

LAGRANGE.

Post village of Fayette county, Tenn., located on M. & C. railroad, 49 miles from Memphis. Population, 712. Yellow fever appeared here early in September. The first case was J. R. Todd, and it raged so violently that up to October 2d, there was not a single convalescent. The telegraph operator deserted his post, and Grand Junction, 3 miles away, was the nearest office. Stricken Memphis contributed nobly to their relief, sending physicians, nurses, medicines and all kinds of supplies. The terrific battle with the disease went on through the month, and until a big frost and freeze came, and yellow fever was conquered. Date of last death, Nov. 3d. Total cases, 152; total deaths, 37. Total contributions, \$2258.75; total disbursements, same.

LAKE.

Post village of Scott county, Miss., located on V. & M. railroad, among the pines, 99 miles from Vicksburg. Population, 400. The first case was Hugh McFarland, who was taken early in September, and died on the 10th. The disease was of a mild type till a washing rain exposed some of the decomposed bodies of those who had been buried, when it at once became so violent that medical skill was entirely baffled.

On the 10th of September there were only 250 people in town, of these, 239 were stricken down, and 64 died. For lack of material the disease desisted, and frost and ice came at last and its reign ended. Total cases, 268; total deaths, 64. Total contributions, \$3752.25; total disbursements, \$3644.50.

LAWRENCE STATION.

Post village of Newton county, Miss., located on the V. & M. railroad, 19 miles from Meridian. Fever appeared early in October, which was not well defined, but declared to be yellow fever of a mild type. Total cases, 16; total deaths, 5. Total contributions (local), \$227.50; disbursements, \$227.50.

LEBANON CHURCH.

The name of a neighborhood in Hinds county, Miss., near Dry Grove, where the fever appeared the latter part of August, and is supposed to have been brought by infected people from Dry Grove. Dr. Quijano, who saw the cases, pronounced it unparalleled. It raged with great fury and violence, ending only with the advent of frost. Total cases, 192; total deaths, 44. Total contributions, \$1568.40; total disbursements, something more.

LEIGHTON.

Post village of Calvert county, Ala., located on the M. & C. railroad, 254 miles from Memphis. Of the refugees fleeing from West Tennessee and North Mississippi, many came to North Alabama, some came to Leighton, one from Memphis came too late, being already infected, and died August 4th. The citizens were careful and cleanly, and had no other cases.

LEWES.

Post village of Sussex county, Del., 4 miles from Cape Hennepin, on Delaware Bay. The only fever here, was brought by some sailors, who put into port with a fearfully infected ship. The fourth out of a crew of eight died in awful agony, all the more terrible symptoms of black vomit, paroxysms, etc., being present, as in the most virulent fever. The captain died in even worse agony. He was buried on shore. Though the harbor is full of crafts, only a single captain went over to render assistance, the doctor and undertaker of course doing the service needed of each. The young mate, whose dead

father was the captain, as well as the rest of the crew of eight men, had the fever on their voyage of eight days, and were so exhausted that they could not hoist the sails to keep them from rotting with the damp. Nobody from the shore or the neighboring vessels went near them, and they were helpless indeed. One of the owners, looking after the body of his son, who died of the fever in Cuba, and was on board in a cask of liquor, telegraphed for a tug to come and take the fever ship to New York, where she was bound.

LITTLE ROCK.

The capital of the State of Arkansas, in Pulaski county, on Arkansas river, and on the M. & L. R. railroad, F. S. & L. R. railroad, and the St. L., I. M. & S. railroad. Population, 20,000. So rigid was the quarantine, and so healthy the city, and so energetic and complete were all possible sanitary precautions, that yellow fever could not secure a foothold. A little boy, a refugee from Memphis, effected an entrance, and died at a small peanut stand, where his parents lived. This was early in September, and was the nearest to a case of yellow fever, although many reports frequently alarmed the citizens, many of whom were prepared for flight at any hour. Quarantine was established against New Orleans, August 6th, and against Memphis, August 16th. Two officers were placed on the St. L. & I. M. railroad, one at Belmont and the other at St. Louis, who were very strict, exercising much vigilance and judgment in the performance of their duty. Health-officers were also stationed at Poplar Bluff and Bismark. Over 100 Memphians were shut out of the city in one day. Many who entered on foot, by running the blockade, were driven out. A cordon of pickets surrounded the city day and night, comprising some of the best citizens. It was an iron-clad quarantine. The steamer Maumelle was stopped 12 miles below the city and ordered back to Memphis. The streets of the city were daily *sprinkled* with carbolic acid in lieu of water, streets, sewers, and alleys were thoroughly cleansed, lime and copperas scattered in great quantities, mail matter fumigated before allowed to enter the city; the board of health met every day, and we do not think a quarantine was ever more rigidly enforced, or

a board of health ever labored more earnestly and energetically. They declared they had no yellow fever then, and that none could get in. There being great excitement, a Howard Association was formed, which raised considerable funds for the suffering people. About the 10th of September, Dr. E. T. Easley, one of their most prominent physicians, volunteered his services, and with thirty nurses went to Memphis, where he, with twenty of the nurses, died in less than a month. She even quarantined against Louisville, Ky., on the 20th of September, but by the assurance of mayor and board of health of Louisville, was raised October 2d. The panic died out, and only in October were trains permitted to run from Memphis. Little Rock has shown the world that a *real quarantine* and careful cleanliness could prevent the march of yellow fever.

LOGTOWN.

Small village of Hancock county, Miss., 15 miles from Bay St. Louis. The first case was a negro man, Ed. Christian, from New Orleans, who was taken ill September 7th. He was well cared for and recovered. Total cases, 40; total deaths, 9. Date of last death, October 12. Total contributions, mostly local, \$375; total disbursements, \$375.

LONGWOOD LANDING.

Another name for Coxes' Landing on the Mississippi river (which see).

LOUISVILLE.

County seat of Jefferson county, Ky., located at the falls of the Ohio river. Population, 160,896. Early in the yellow fever season, this city opened her gates as a "city of refuge" from the raging disease. Thousands flocked from the South—many bringing the germs of the disease. On the 17th of August 3 cases were sent to the U. S. Marine Hospital from the steamer Sunflower Belle, 1 white and 2 colored. On the 23d of August, Mr. H. R. Davis, of the firm of Davis & Bryant, Grenada, went to that city, and put up at the Waverly Hotel. In a few days he was stricken down. Drs. Walling and Gaillard were summoned and later Dr. Blackburn was called to see him; he had black vomit; on the 31st he died. Total cases, 126; total deaths, 34.

LYNNVILLE.

Post village of Giles county, Tenn., on the L. & N. railroad, 137 miles from Grand Junction. Population, 260. Only fatal case reported was Mr. E. H. Clayton, of Memphis.

MCCOMBS CITY.

Post village of Pike county, Miss., located on the C., N. O. & St. L. railroad, 105 miles from New Orleans. Population, 1500. The first case of yellow fever, W. P. Baldwin, was taken ill September 5th; under good treatment recovered. The disease spread in every direction, but was of a mild type, as out of 356 cases there were only 51 deaths. Date of last death, November 26th. Cases near, 7; deaths, 3. Total contributions, \$4272.

MCDONOUGHVILLE.

Suburb of New Orleans, La. (which see).

MCKENZIE.

Post village of Carroll county, Tenn., located at the crossing of the Memphis division of the L., N. & G. S. and N., C. & St. L. railroads, 113 miles from Memphis. Population, 813. A congestive malarial fever appeared here early in October; two deaths, called yellow fever, occurred soon after, about October 5th, creating much excitement. A few scattering cases followed. Thomas Callan, the telegraph operator, died October 16th. Total cases, 14; total deaths, 4.

MCNAIRY.

The name of a plantation 6 miles from Dry Grove, Miss. Fever appeared here early in October, and raged most violently, very few escaped. In one house, that of Mr. McNair, there were 17 cases, himself and wife, two married daughters and their husbands and children, a married son, his wife and children, with other family connections, all crowded together into one country house. Truly it was a pitiable sight. Many were in a very critical condition, while several were suffering the pains consequent upon the initiatory stages of the disease, and the groans of some, mingled with prayers of others, and the closely-packed apartments, the noise and confusion, and the constant moving to and fro of nurses, visitors and friends, served to remind us more forcibly of a hastily-constructed

hospital to receive the wounded after a battle than any scene we have ever witnessed. Within a hundred yards of this house were eight more cases, while within a radius of two miles there were forty cases. Dr. F. Quijano, the great Spanish physician, came and helped them through the terrible trial. Total cases, 36; total deaths, 9. Date of last death, November 6th. Total expenses, \$417.50.

MANDEVILLE.

Post village of St. Tammany parish, La., located on Lake Ponchartrain. Population, 300. Yellow fever made its appearance about the middle of September. A child died September 26th, and a few scattering cases followed. A young lady from New Orleans died next, and a Catholic priest died October 2d.

MARTIN.

Post village of Weakly county, Tenn., located at the crossing of the N. O., C. & St. L. and the N. & C. & St. L. railroads, 120 miles from Memphis. Population, 515. The first case, Mrs. W. H. Martin, was taken ill at her hotel September 2d, and died September 4th. The disease soon became virulent, nearly a score died, and then a change for the better; but September 30th the fever broke out with yet greater fury, railroad men especially seeming to be victims. One after another three telegraph operators were stricken down, also the postmaster, express agent and depot agent were taken down, and all business was done by the agent at Gardner's station. Dr. Julius Wise came from Memphis. Doctors, nurses and supplies rushed in upon the town from many friends. Frost made its appearance October 20th and demanded the sanitary keys of the town, when the fever retired slowly, but not entirely until October 30th, on which day Mrs. Maud St. Pere died, a noble and faithful nurse from Kansas City, Mo. Total cases, 126; total deaths, 34. Total contributions, \$3000; total disbursements, \$3000.

MASON.

Post village of Tipton county, Tenn., on the L. & N. railroad, 36 miles from Memphis, located in a flat bottom. Population, 259. The first case was Mike Brennan, a Memphis refugee, taken ill August 29th, and soon died. The disease

spread rapidly. Date of last death, October 24th. Total cases, 61; total deaths, 24; cases near by, 3; deaths, 3. Total contributions, \$189; total disbursements, \$168.

MEDLEY'S LANDING.

Station on Mississippi river, 9 miles from Columbus, Ky. About the only case recorded there was that of Hugh Prather, who contracted the disease while nursing his brothers Dick and George at Hickman.

MEMPHIS.

County seat of Shelby county, Tenn., the largest city in the State, located on the Mississippi river, is the terminus of five important railroads, and is surrounded by a rich, fertile, cotton-growing country. Population, 56,000. As the great Father of Waters glides swiftly toward the Gulf, the warm-hearted, whole-souled denizens of Memphis, from an elevated wave-wrapped bluff, proudly gaze upon the surrounding grandeur of peace and plenty. But within, the quiet bosom is disturbed by the turbid waves of the filthy and polluted Bayou Gayoso, dealing death and destruction while it flows onward and northward to empty its cess-pools of corruption into the Mississippi above the city. During summer it ceases to flow, becoming the natural receptacle of sewers, sinks, vaults, and all manner of disease-breeding materials, which, being exposed to the rays of a burning sun, generate miasm throughout its meanderings. That great arch-humbug, the Nicholson pavement, with miles of decayed and decaying vegetable matter, saturated with the percolation of every species of animal and vegetable accumulations, reeking with pestilential germs held in abeyance until fully death-armed with kindred cohorts from other points, fell with maddened, fevered fury upon the heads of the people. Fifty-six thousand souls are peacefully enjoying midnight slumbers. The white-winged messenger of death is on the march. The Macedonian cry is flashed from the lofty hills of Vicksburg, and wired from peaceful and quiet Grenada. With bated breath and palpitating heart, the perilous words are caught in their winged approach. "Put your house in order! put the city in a thorough sanitary condition!" was the cry.

The most rigid quarantine was advocated early in July by that great hero, Dr. R. W. Mitchell. His views being rejected by the municipal authorities, he resigned. On the 27th of July, the steamer John D. Porter from New Orleans, with several cases of fever on board, was prohibited from landing, the authorities having been notified by telegram from Vicksburg. She continued up stream, her crew suffering and dying en route, until decimated and disbanded at Gallipolis, Ohio, where much consternation and several deaths occurred. A few days after this the steamer Golden Crown, with several cases of fever on board, was not permitted to land. Two members of Pat Winters' family were passengers on this boat, and it is said that above Memphis, a boat from St. Louis was met and they were transferred, and in some manner were smuggled into Memphis, scattering the infection from one locality, to be mentioned hereafter.

July 30, 1878, the Board of Health established a quarantine station on President's Island, a few miles below the city, with Dr. A. Lawrence, quarantine officer. August 1st, all articles by express from infected points, except money, mails and personal apparel, were prohibited. On the same day a sick man, William Warne, a stranger, applied to Dr. Brown, and was admitted to the hospital Friday, August 2d. Late that afternoon Dr. Thornton, the hospital physician, reported to Dr. John H. Erskine, of the Board of Health, that he thought it was a case of yellow fever. This case resulted in death Saturday, August 3d. The second case was reported August 4. Friday, August 9th, Mrs. Kate Bionda, who lived at No. 212 Front street, was taken sick. She died Tuesday, August 13th, at 11 o'clock A. M., and was buried at 4 P. M. on the same day. This was recognized by many as the first case that occurred in Memphis. She and her husband kept an eating or snack-house, frequently patronized by river laborers. They cleaned and cooked fish, meats, etc., depositing all filth and slops in close proximity to the house, and slept in a back room directly over the eating and cook room. The Board of Health gave it as their opinion that she contracted the disease from some guest who had come up the river from the infected South.

The premises and surroundings were immediately taken charge of by the health officer, all avenues of egress barricaded and guarded, the entire neighborhood thoroughly disinfected and all possible precautions used. James McConnell, a policeman, who died on Poplar street about this time, is claimed by some as having been the first case, although investigations have not yet decided.

On the 13th of August the Board of Health officially announced the *first case* of yellow fever as follows :

“MEMPHIS, *August 13, 1878.*—Mrs. Kate Bionda, at 212 Front Row, is undoubtedly a case of yellow fever.

“D. D. SAUNDERS, M. D., *President Board of Health.*

JOHN H. ERSKINE, M. D., *Health Officer.*”

On the same day the Howard Association was reorganized as follows : A. D. Langstaff, Vice-President, presiding, with the following members attending : A. E. Frankland, A. M. Stoddard, J. H. Edmondson, E. B. Foster, F. F. Bowen, E. J. Mansford, J. H. Smith, J. G. Lonsdale, Sr., F. W. Holt, W. J. B. Lonsdale, J. J. Murphy.

Dr. Saupe was called to see William Leonard, 163½ Poplar street, on the same day, with symptoms of yellow fever. Two other suspicious cases in the same locality were reported by Dr. Ess. On August 14th Prof. Theodore Decker, No. 34 Alabama street, organist of St. Mary's Catholic church, was reported by Dr. Willett as having died of yellow fever that morning. Prof. Decker occupied one-half of the building, No. 34, while P. M. Winters occupied the other half with his family. The latter are those who were passengers on the Golden Crown and were smuggled into the city, remaining two or three days before being discovered and driven away.

On the 14th of August the citizens made a general stampede from the city, and the hegira continued until forty thousand people fled from their homes in search of more congenial climes. One railroad agent sold \$35,000 worth of tickets in three days.

The terrible scenes, sufferings and deaths during the prevalence of the epidemic form a sad history. Ripe manhood, youth and beauty, high and low, were alike cut down by the

fell destroyer. Of those who remained it is estimated that ninety per cent. were stricken down, and over four thousand died. In that section of the city first attacked, ninety-nine per cent. of those who remained were taken down. White-winged frost at last demanded the monster's disappearance. On the 28th of October absentees were officially invited to return home. October 30th the Citizens Relief Committee held their last meeting, distributed all commissary stores *pro rata* among the various orphan societies, and adjourned *sine die*. Total cases, 13,596; total deaths, 4396; date of last death, November 17. Cases cared for outside of Memphis, 4317; whole number, 17,913. Total contributions, \$1,163,714; total disbursements, very little less. The total disbursements include the amount paid to the Howard physicians and their board, amount for Howard nurses, amount for services of local physicians, medicines, provisions, ice, wines, etc., for the sick, the convalescents and the well, clerks, laborers, transportation on all railroads, steamers, burial expenses, and other incidentals. The surrounding country for over one hundred miles, containing thousands of people, was bountifully supplied out of Memphis funds.

MERIDIAN.

County seat of Lauderdale county, Miss., at terminus of the V. & M. and A. & C. railroads, also located on Mobile & Ohio railroad. Population, 3000. The place was so well quarantined that "they thought a rat could not get through without being detected," but Lewis Carter, colored, who carried the mails to and from the trains, was seized with the fever and died September 24th, being the first case. Four days later, September 28th, the first white man died, John Etheridge. Early in October, after a dozen more had died, the town was depopulated, only one drug store remaining open. October 11th trains ceased to stop there. W. W. George, Jr., President Meridian Aid Society, telegraphing the gloomy story of suffering, nurses, physicians and supplies immediately came from many points, aiding resident physicians in staying the destroyer. All the clergy remained on duty. Last case, Nov. 11th. Total cases, 382; total deaths, 86. Total contributions, \$6842; total disbursements, \$6965.50.

MICHIGAN CITY.

A small village of Benton county, Miss., located on M. C. railroad, six miles south of Grand Junction, Tenn. This place escaped yellow fever until late in the season, two cases proving fatal in October. No other cases.

MILAN.

A post village of Gibson county, Tenn., located at crossing of the Memphis division of the L. & N. & G. S. and St. L. & N. O. railroads, 93 miles from Memphis. Population, 2025. Mr. White, a Memphis refugee, came into Milan August 25, saying he was from Missouri, was taken ill and died half a mile out of town on the sixth day of his illness. Dr. Bledsoe, who attended him, pronounced his disease yellow fever, and a strict quarantine was attempted. Young Howlett, aged 10 years, grandson of Mr. Pledge, the hotel man of Grand Junction, passed up to Milan, where his grandfather was staying. Being from an infected town, although only having staid in it a few hours, he could not remain in Milan. His grandfather, therefore, rented an isolated cabin some mile or more from town, and hired a negro woman to take the boy and stay with him until the days of his quarantine were completed. The first night the poor boy attempted to stay in the cabin was a terrible one in his experience. A few persons, whom fear and cowardice had made brutes, went to the cabin at night, brickbatted it, shot into it, and ran the poor little boy out into the night and darkness, and fired shot after shot at him as he fled in wild terror. The little fellow, frightened almost out of his life, remained all night in the woods, wandering and hiding in terror, shivering in the pitiless cold, and almost crazed with a sense of loneliness and danger, and expecting every moment to be murdered. Next morning he crept into Milan, and his grandfather took the terrified child to a place of safety. When Dr. Boyd and his wife and servant were taken ill late in September, a perfect stampede occurred. Mr. Pumphrey died October 16th. All business suspended, except drug stores. Date of last death, October 26th. Total cases, 26; total deaths, 11. Total contributions, \$468.50; total disbursements, \$518.25.

MISSISSIPPI CITY.

County seat of Harrison county, Miss., located on the N. O. & M. railroad and on the gulf shore, 70 miles from New Orleans. Population, 300. Yellow fever appeared September 24th, some of the inmates of Barnes' Hotel being taken ill, and a child died. The fever was very malignant. The hotel boarders, becoming alarmed, rushed away on every train, as well as the citizens generally. During October the havoc among those who remained in town was awful. New Orleans sent nurses and supplies. Early in November the disease disappeared. Date of last death, Nov. 2d. Total cases, 165; total deaths, 19. Total contributions, \$2970.25; total disbursements, \$3153.50.

MOBILE.

County seat of Mobile county, Ala., located on Mobile Bay, is the terminus of M. & O., M. & M., N. O. & M., M. & A. and Gt. S. railroads, is the largest city in the State and a great cotton mart. Population, 31,034. The first case was a negro woman who had been on an excursion to Biloxi, Miss., July 24th, was taken down early in August and died August 16th. The health officer certified to the board of trade, August 19th, that there was not a case of yellow fever in the city or county, and Montgomery raised the quarantine she had against Mobile. From August 16th to September 21st there were only 5 deaths, but early in October deaths began increasing. B. B. Fort, of the board of trade, died October 14th at Spring Hill. A majority of the cases were in the extreme southern portion of the city. Father Marley died October 18th. A slight frost fell in the suburbs, October 23d, on which day there were reported 3 deaths, 5 new cases, and 41 under treatment; Father Victor, of the Lutheran church, was among the deaths. The death rate decreased till October 31st, at which date no deaths were reported. November 1st came a killing frost which effectually destroyed all yellow fever germs. The last death was October 30th. Total cases, 288; total deaths, 80. Total contributions (all local), \$4032.30; disbursements, \$4747.50.

MORGAN CITY.

Located in St. Mary's parish, La., at the western terminus of the Morgan's Louisiana & Texas railroad, 75 miles from

New Orleans. Population, 1010. Yellow fever appeared Aug. 15th; the first death, Aug. 22d; reported by Dr. J. A. Smith. During September it slowly increased, and throughout October it raged violently, especially among the children. Physicians were worn completely out. The cool month of November killed out the disease. Total cases, 540; total deaths, 108. Total contributions, \$7560.25; total disbursements, \$7612.50.

MOSCOW.

Post village of Fayette county, Tenn., located in the forks of Wolf river, on the M. & C. railroad, 39 miles from Memphis. The first case was Willie Layton, taken August 27th, and died soon. Straggling cases occurring till late in September, then the fever raging furiously, the Memphis Howards came and cared for the town. Total cases, 75; total deaths, 33. Date of last death, October 4th. Total contributions, \$1675. Disbursements same. Population, 200.

MOUNT ALBAN.

Suburb of Vicksburg. Mrs. Ben Dart died here Oct. 25th.

MULATTO BAYOU.

Neighborhood near Logtown, Hancock county, Miss., only one case and one death.

MURFREESBORO.

County seat of Rutherford county, Tenn., located near Stone river, on the N. & C. railroad, 32 miles from Nashville. Population, 7236. This little city being a place of refuge, some infected ones came among them. Dr. H. R. Hopson, of Memphis, died August 28th. No other death is reported.

NAPOLEON.

Post village of Desha county, Ark., located on the Mississippi river, 192 miles below Memphis. Some refugees had fever here late in September.

NASHVILLE.

County seat of Davidson county, and capital of the State of Tennessee, located on Cumberland river, at terminus of N. & C., N., C. & St. L., T. & P., St. L. & S. O. E., N. & D. and L. & N. railroads. Population, 40,050. Yellow fever excitement

began here August 15th, and four days later the city council rejected a bill proposed by the board of health to establish a quarantine. Early in September some cases appeared among some refugees, and were sent to Barrow Hill Infirmary, which was just opened. One of these was a negro student of Fisk University, who came from Mississippi, by way of Memphis. Mrs. Martin died at the Infirmary September 6th, and Ed. Maney September 17th. H. C. Sheets, a railroad engineer, died October 8th; Frank McGoughy, yardmaster, died October 9th with black vomit. About this time typhoid fever appeared of a violent type, Miss Ella Thomas, daughter of Superintendent Thomas, of N. & C. railroad, dying October 20th. Mr. N. B. Thompson, master mechanic of the L. & N. railroad, died October 16th. It is supposed he contracted the disease visiting T. J. Parrish. Frost came October 20th, and the disease diminished so that Barrow Hill Infirmary was closed. Total cases, 96; total deaths, 18. Total contributions (local), \$19,075; total disbursements (home and other points), \$19,750.

There was no indigenous case of yellow fever in Nashville; all were refugees from other places, or the citizens who had exposed themselves to infection where it was epidemic. There were four volunteer physicians who went from this place: Drs. T. O. Summers, T. H. Menees, Orlando Bartholomew and M. C. Blackman, all of whom died except Dr. Summers.

NEW ORLEANS.

County seat of Orleans county, La., and capital of the State. Population, 239,378. Is the largest city in the State and ninth in size in the United States, is located on Mississippi river 110 miles from its mouth, is a great railroad center, the great commercial emporium of the South, and largest cotton market in the world. Steamboats go regularly from New Orleans to every point on the Mississippi river and its tributaries. On the 23d day of May, 1878, the ship Emily B. Souder arrived at quarantine below New Orleans, having called in at Havana during her trip. Upon her arrival, Dr. Carrington, the quarantine officer, after making an examination, telegraphed Dr. Choppin, President of Board of Health, as follows: "The

Souder has a case of intermittent on board. What shall I do?" Dr. Choppin replied: "Fumigate and disinfect the ship, and satisfy yourself of the character of the disease, before you let her up." The sick man was placed in quarantine hospital and finally recovered. The Souder, after five hours detention, and disinfected with sulphur burned in pans, was permitted to go up to the city. Soon after arrival in the city Mr. Clark, the purser, was taken ill, and Dr. Drew, of Pilot Town, who had taken passage at that point, was called to treat the case. The physician did not consider this a case of yellow fever, as he signed the certificate of death, "intermittent fever." This case was not reported to the Board of Health. Mr. Elliott, the second engineer of the Souder, was taken sick, and after a day or two was removed to the Hotel Dieu, where he soon died. After death this case was reported to the Board of Health, and Dr. Choppin and others made a *post-mortem* examination, and gave their views that the case was yellow fever. Here was a ship which touched at an infected port, had three cases of sickness, two of whom died, and one case pronounced yellow fever, and yet some contend that the germ was not brought to New Orleans by the ship. Evidently the "ovæ" had been deposited, but at that time "climatic conditions" did not favor rapid reproduction. Dr. Wm. G. Austen, after giving the case much investigation, writes: "I am of the opinion that the ship brought the fever to our city." For nearly two months after this, if fever existed in the city, it was of such a mild nature as not to attract attention. The germs or "sporules" may have been quietly awaiting for the proper "climatic" influences before being developed, or there may have been other avenues of ingress during the two months. It is stated that some of the fish dealers, having had their clearance papers made out from an uninfected port, afterwards touched at an infected port, and in this way came to the city and spread the fever. About the same time the schooner *Wilhelmina*, from Galveston, ran the blockade at the Rigoletts without receiving a permit from the quarantine authorities at the station. The President of the Board was notified, and the sheriff seized the vessel and carried

her back to quarantine. This vessel had two sick persons on board who were taken to Charity Hospital. Both of these cases died of fever. On the 21st of May, 1878, the steamship *Borassia*, from Liverpool, touched at Havana and arrived at Mississippi quarantine station with yellow fever on board, five cases of whom were transferred to the quarantine hospital, three of whom died. She was detained eleven days and was fumigated with sulphur before being allowed to pass up to the city. The smoldering germs of yellow fever remained apparently dormant during June, and no other cases were reported at the hospital until July 28th. On that day the schooner *F. L. Richardson*, from Matanzas, arrived with a crew of eight men, two cases of fever and one death. In 1873, the first case was traced to the bark *Valparaiso*, which reached New Orleans on the 26th of June, in the person of Jose Maria Arna, the mate. Dr. Jos. Jones reports that the first case, after the Souder cases that came under his notice, was one which occurred on Constance street, June 30th. The disease commenced to develop in various portions of the city about this time, not confining itself to the low and filthy portions, but some of the healthiest and most cleanly streets presenting cases. On the 24th of July, the following communication was sent :

NEW ORLEANS, *July 24, 1878.*

Dr. J. M. Woodworth, Surgeon-General Marine Hospital Service, Washington, D. C. :

SIR—It now becomes my duty to report the existence of yellow fever in New Orleans. About the 12th inst. cases began to occur in the practice of several of our physicians near the intersection of Constance and Terpsichore street, which presented suspicious symptoms, and we now reckon fourteen cases at that focus of infection, with six deaths. In addition to those, seven other cases have come to light at different points, and much more scattered, four of which have already resulted fatally.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL CHOPPIN, M. D.,
President Board of Health.

Early in August the fever began spreading rapidly through the city and vicinity, and throughout all of September and most of October raged furiously, attracting by its terrible death roll the attention of this and many foreign nations. From all quarters, physicians, nurses, and supplies came, but not until the advent of frost did the disease quietly diminish. Total cases were, 21,234; total deaths, 4039. Date of last death, November 21st. Total contributions, \$2,432,216; disbursements about the same. The following are interesting figures of New Orleans epidemics:

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Commenced.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>
1817	June 17	800
1819	July 1	2190
1847	July 23	2259
1853	May 3	8647
1854	July 3	2419
1855	June 22	3073
1858	June 17	4030
1867	June 8	3460
1878	May 25	4039

For the last five years a few deaths from yellow fever have been recorded at New Orleans, as follows:

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Commenced.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>
1873	August 22	271
1874	August 16	41
1875	September 10	41
1876	August 15	104
1877	September 20	1

NEW YORK.

County seat of New York county, on Manhattan island. Population, 1,235,389. The great commercial and business center of the United States, and in population the first city. Yellow fever appeared August 16th. Patrick Wm. Riley, a horseshoer from New Orleans, arriving that day, very sick, he was sent to quarantine and soon died. William Schutz died August 22d; a week later Mrs. Joseph Cellers, Memphis refugee, living in Tenion Court, a narrow lane near 53 University Place, was taken with fever after giving birth to a child, was sent to quarantine, and died September 30th. Dr. N. A. Lindley, who felt the symptoms of yellow fever on his way

from Memphis, arrived at quarantine September 23d, and died there. He was among the first to respond to the call for aid when the fever first broke out in Memphis. Worn out with incessant work, he sought to return to his family, who were in the North. When he arrived here, he proceeded at once to the quarantine hospital, and gave Dr. Vanderpool an account of his case. He received every attention, Dr. Vanderpool visiting him three times a day. He rallied on Friday night, but sank rapidly soon after, and died at noon September 30th.

NORFOLK.

County seat of Norfolk county, Va., located on the Elizabeth river, eight miles from Hampton Roads. Population 25,229. Is the second city in the State, and first in commercial importance, having the finest harbor on the coast. Some infected vessels touched here; the first cases were on the British ship Benvourlick October 2d. The steward dying on the way, was buried at sea. No communication was allowed, and the city was not touched with the fever. The crew soon became convalescent and recovered entirely.

NUBBIN RIDGE.

Settlement of Shelby county, Tenn., a few miles from Memphis. Several refugees sought shelter here. The first and only fatal case was Thomas J. Walker, of Memphis, who died October 18th.

OCEAN SPRINGS.

Post village of Jackson county, Miss., located on the N. O., M. & T. railroad, 83 miles from New Orleans. Population, 450. The first case was Col. F. S. Strout, proprietor of Ocean Springs hotel, who contracted the disease by contact with railroaders. He died August 19th, and was buried in his own garden. He was a Northern man, having been in the South only two and a half years. His death caused a stampede among the boarders. The disease soon raged. Nurses were paid as high as \$25 a day. Total cases, 86; total deaths, 28. Date of last death, October 6th. Contributions, \$1296.

OSYKA.

Post village of Pike county, Miss., located three-fourths of a mile from Tangipahoa river, 88 miles from New Orleans.

Population, 450. The first case was a little child, Annie Barramore, who contracted the disease from some people from New Orleans. She died August 15th. The fever spread, but was of a mild form. Total cases, 350; total deaths, 53; cases near by, 20; deaths, 8. Date of last deaths, white, November 5th; colored, November 20th. Contributions, \$1000; disbursements, same.

PAINCOURTVILLE.

Post village of Assumption parish, La., situated on Bayou La Fourche, 7 miles from Donaldsonville. Population, 400. Fever appeared here September 8th, but was of a mild type. Out of 159 cases only 13 died. Date of last death, October 26th. Contributions, \$2385.

PARIS.

County seat of Henry county, Tenn., located on L. & N. & G. S. railroad, 131 miles from Memphis. The first case appeared one and one-half mile west from town, September 16th. At once the whites fled. Out of 3000 people only seven families staid in town. Nearly all of them joined the Howards just organized, with Joe Bullock as secretary. Date of last death, October 16th. The Memphis Howards furnished physicians, nurses, supplies, etc. The disease continued till frost. Total cases, 118; total deaths, 28. Contributions, \$2396.

PASS CHRISTIAN.

Watering-place and post village of Harrison county, Miss., located on the N. O. & M. railroad, 57 miles from New Orleans. Population, 1250. Madame John Pecante had a severe fall which brought on fever, and she died September 24th. Miss Maloney died next. These deaths created great excitement; hotels were deserted, every vehicle was seen going in the direction of the depot. The disease spread rapidly, but was of a mild form. Total cases, 201; total deaths, 27. Contributions, \$3235.

PASCAGOULA.

Post village of Jackson county, Miss., located on the N. O. & M. railroad, 96 miles from New Orleans. Population, 650. Yellow fever appeared late in September. One case was fatal, September 29th. The town being kept very clean and quar-

antined then, only 17 cases in town, and only 4 of them were fatal. Date of last death, November 2d. Frost appeared October 23d, on which day R. G. Davis died. Contributions, \$585.

PATTERSONVILLE.

Post village of St. Mary's parish, La., on the Atchafalaya river, 90 miles from New Orleans, and 8 miles from Morgan City. Population, 500. The first case, Mrs. Dr. L. W. Tarleton, contracted the disease at Logonda plantation, where the disease is supposed to have been brought by straw packed around machinery brought from New Orleans, September 2d. She died soon after. The disease spread rapidly, and was very malignant. Total cases, 125; total deaths, 23 white, 5 colored. Cases near town, white and colored, 175; deaths outside town, whites, 40; colored, 25. Date of last death, November 23d. Contributions, \$4890.

PEARLINGTON.

Post village of Hancock county, Miss., located eight miles from the mouth of Pearl river. Population, 500. The first case, Miss Palena Graves, appeared October 12th, and she soon died. Dr. Ed. Williams attended all the cases, five in number, and there was only one death. Contributions for Dr. Williams, \$450; contributions for Bay St. Louis, \$120. Disbursements to Dr. Williams, \$450; disbursements for sick and destitute, \$260.75; disbursements for Bay St. Louis, \$120.

PECAN GROVE.

Post village of Coryell county, Texas. There are two cases reported to have died here. E. T. Creophar and Frank Baker.

PENSACOLA.

County set of Escambia county, Fla., located on Pensacola Bay, and is the terminus of the Pensacola & Louisville railroad. Population, 5000. The American brig, A. K. Bar, of Mechias, Me., from Cuba, came here August 17th with the mate dead and crew sick with yellow fever. The quarantine was enforced and Pensacola escaped the dreadful fever.

PHILADELPHIA.

County seat of Perry county, Penn., on the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers, and is a great railroad center. Population,

994,286; is the greatest metropolis of Pennsylvania, and second city of the United States; is immensely engaged in manufacturing. Two cases of yellow fever, Vicksburg refugees, were found here August 24th, on South Eighth Street. The health officers sent them to the Municipal Hospital, designed for yellow fever. The house was disinfected; trunks and clothing removed, and the neighborhood cleaned. No other cases appeared.

PITTSBURGH.

County seat of Allegheny county, Penn., located at the junction of the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers, and penetrated by many railroads. Population, 103,267; has more iron foundries than any city in the United States. Its commerce on the Ohio river is very extensive. A deck hand from off the ill-fated Porter reached here August 2d. He had yellow fever and died. The quarantine which had been established August 17th was enforced, and no other case followed this one.

PLAQUEMINE.

The county seat of Iberville parish, La., located on Mississippi river, 110 miles from New Orleans. Population, 1450. Yellow fever appeared here early in August. The first case, Mrs. Emily Ritter, aged 58 years, died August 11th. As this place is exposed to the influences of the stagnant waters of Bayou Plaquemine, out of 1700 people 950 were sick, and of this number 117 died. Date of last death, November 14th. Contributions, \$14,220.

POINT A LA HACHE.

County seat of Plaquemine parish, La., located on the Mississippi river, 45 miles from New Orleans. Population, 175. This place had almost an exemption from the fever. Dr. De Merrill, who died October 10th, and two others, being all the fatal cases.

POINT PLEASANT.

Post village of Tensas parish, La., located on Bayou Bartholomew, 25 miles from Monroe. Population, 25. Fever appeared here in August. There were about 60 cases and 13 deaths.

PORT BARROW.

A subdivision of Donaldsonville, La., where the fever raged violently. Emanuel Vinetto was the first fatal case. There were 6 other cases.

PORT EADS.

Post village of Plaquemine parish, La., located near the mouth of the Mississippi river. August 5th one case of yellow fever appeared, and on the 11th, 14 cases. Dr. Warren Stone, with two nurses, went from New Orleans to attend them. The first fatal case was Mrs. Captain Moran. Total cases, 62; total deaths, 14. Date of last death, October 11th. Contributions, \$1350.

PORT GIBSON.

County seat of Claiborne county, Miss., located on the Mississippi river, 190 miles from New Orleans by land, and 370 miles by water. Population, 1500—during epidemic, 700. The first case, August Samelson, was taken ill August 3d, and died on the 8th. Total cases in and around town, 1340; total deaths, 294. Mortality of white and black about equal. Date of last death in town, November 9th; near town, Nov. 25th. Contributions, \$20,680.27; disbursements, \$18,404.50; balance, \$2,273.71, to be distributed among the poor this winter; also, contributions of clothing, medicines, etc., \$3000.

From the 18th of August to the 31st, fifty deaths occurred, and during that month and September silence reigned in the streets. Every home was a hospital; the dying and the dead were all around and about the living. Corpses, just as the victims died, wrapped in sheets and blankets, and hurriedly encoffined, were stealthily lifted out of doors and sometimes out of windows, and buried in haste at sunrise, after dark by dim lanterns, and frequently lay all night long in the graveyard, unburied. The disease spread alarmingly throughout the country, rushing refugees back to town. Seven miles from town a baby died, and its own mother dug its grave and buried it.

PORT HUDSON.

Post village of East Feliciana parish, La., located on a high bluff on the east bank of the Mississippi river, 150 miles from New Orleans. Population, 200, of whom 115 fled September

10th, the day following the appearance of the first case. Jac. Marks died September 13th. The disease seemed uncontrollable. The four resident physicians died. Those sent were stricken with the fever but recovered. Drs. Harrison, of Belle View, Iowa, Buffington, of Baton Rouge, Veazie, of New Orleans, did noble service. Total cases, white, 34; colored, 30; deaths, white, 11; colored, 1. Contributions, \$1875.

RALEIGH.

Post village of Shelby county, Tenn., 9 miles from Memphis. Fever appeared here October 25th, four of the family of J. M. Coleman, Esq., being taken ill. Physicians, nurses, supplies, etc., were sent from Memphis. Total cases, 64; total deaths, 18. Date of last death, October 16th. Contributions, \$1125.

RICHOOC.

Name of a plantation located 10 miles from Franklin, La. The first case appeared September 24th. Many families fled from the section. The fever raged violently. They were cared for by New Orleans. Total cases, 62; total deaths, 18. Date of last death, October 25th. Contributions, \$985.

ROCKY SPRINGS.

Post village of Claiborne county, Miss., 15 miles northeast from Port Gibson. Population, 50. The fever appeared early in October; was brought by refugees from Port Gibson. The first fatal case was Miss Love Cesna. The disease was very virulent and great distress was everywhere, which was most wisely relieved by the noble Howards of Port Gibson, who did their utmost here as well as in every part of the county the pickets would allow them to reach. Total cases, 127; total deaths, 39. Date of last death, November 27th. Contributions, \$1975.

RUSHA AND M'CAN'S.

Plantation near Plaquemine, La. There were only two fatal cases here.

ST. GABRIEL.

Post village of Iberville parish, La., located on the Mississippi river, 104 miles from New Orleans. Population, 425. The family of Capt. Dolan lost three members, all children,

late in August; these were the first cases. Total cases, 132; total deaths, 38. Contributions, \$2150.

ST. JAMES.

Post village of St. James parish, La., located on the Mississippi river and on the N. O. & T. railroad, 64 miles from New Orleans. Population, 25. The first fatal case was that of M. P. Champin's child, who died September 24th. He had four other members sick, who recovered. Dr. Gantran and his brother physicians were somewhat successful in treating the disease. Out of total cases, 36, only 4 died. Contributions, \$650.

ST. LOUIS.

County seat of St. Louis county, Missouri, located on the Mississippi river, 20 miles below the mouth of the Missouri river, and is penetrated by 14 railroads. Population, 496,387. Is the largest city in the State or in the West, and the fourth in the United States. Having daily or weekly water communication with many Southern points, many cases of yellow fever were brought here. Among the first fatal cases was Capt. W. O. Nelson, of Port Eads, who died August 13th. Fatal cases among refugees continuing, much excitement arose. Quarantine was established. Total cases, 116; total deaths, 46.

SENATOBIA.

County seat of Tate county, Mississippi, located on M. & T. railroad, 44 miles from Memphis, and 56 miles from Grenada. Population, 1400. Little Julia Sanders was taken with fever October 5th, and soon died. By the advice of Dr. French, all who could leave town did so. The disease was worse on Panola street, west of the town, near an old log-way of rotten logs, planks and sawdust. The Memphis Howards sent relief. Total cases, 26; total deaths, 7. Date of last death, October 22d. Contributions, \$550.

SHARON.

Post village of Weakley county, Tenn., on the M. C. railroad, between Martin and Bradford. Yellow fever appeared here October 8th, causing great excitement.

SHELBY DEPOT.

Suburb of Memphis. Among the deaths are those of J. R. Stewart, Eddie and Wallie Sackett.

SMITH'S STATION.

Post village of Hinds county, Miss., located on V. & M. railroad, 4 miles from Edwards depot. Population, 25. Refugees from Vicksburg carried the fever to this place early in October. Aaron Brooks died October 12th.

SMITHLAND.

Plantation of Point Coupee parish, La. The only fatal case reported is that of Dr. W. D. Smith, who died September 25.

SNYDER BLUFF.

Landing on the Mississippi river, 12 miles above Vicksburg. Yellow fever began here September 2d, on which day there was one death.

SOMERVILLE.

County seat of Fayette county, Tenn., located on a branch railroad, 11 miles from Moscow. The disease was brought here by Memphis refugees. The first case was Mr. James Weatherby, of the hotel. He died September 24th, and his brother on the 26th. Every one who could get away, left. The disease was fearfully fatal. Seven-eighths of those who remained had the fever, and one-third died. Undertakers would push coffins on front porches and run away. Total cases, 151; total deaths, 56. Contributions, \$3250.

SOUTHWEST PASS.

Port on Mississippi river, nine miles below New Orleans. Fever appeared here early in September. First fatal case, September 24th, Mrs. Mat. Flynn. Total cases, 26; deaths, 8. Date of last death, October 14th. Contributions, \$690.

STEVENSON.

Post village of Jackson county, Ala., located at the foot of a spur of the Cumberland mountains, three miles from Tennessee river, at the junction of M. & C. and N. & C. railroads, 38 miles from Chattanooga. The first fatal case was a railroader, who died October 19th. The Chattanooga Howards

came and cared for him. Total cases, 5; deaths, 2. Contributions, \$255. Dr. J. S. Bankson, of this place, was one of the noble volunteers who laid down his life for love of suffering fellow men at Memphis.

STEVENSON.

Name of a plantation near Plaquemine parish. The only fatal cases were Mr. Vinson, the overseer, and child of J. A. Stevenson, Jr.

STONEVILLE.

Post village of Washington county, Miss., located 10 miles from Greenville. The first death was H. Monk. Total cases in town and near, 110; total deaths, 80.

SUMMIT.

Post village of Pike county, Miss., located on the C., St. L. & N. O. railroad, 108 miles from New Orleans. Yellow fever appeared here August 21st, a family by the name of Griffin, four miles from town, being stricken. Fourteen days before this Mrs. Wilhoit, of New Orleans, a daughter of Mr. Griffin, with her family, visited her father. He and his son sickened and died. Nurses and physicians from New Orleans, with the co-operative aid of health officer J. K. Sample, M. D., saved the town.

SUNFLOWER.

Landing on Mississippi river in Coahoma county, Miss. The fever appeared here late in September, on the Sunflower river. The first fatal case was Mr. Scheffle's child, which died October 2d. Total cases, 48; total deaths, 15. Contributions, \$950.

TALLULAH.

Post village of Madison parish, La., located on the V., S. & T. railroad, seventeen miles from Delta. Population, 200. The first fatal case was Harry F. Fell, taken ill Sept. 24th, and died soon after. Total cases, 30; total deaths, 2. Contributions, \$550. Date of last death, October 14th.

TANGIPAHOA.

Post village of Tangipahoa parish, La., located on the C., St. L. & N. O. railroad, 78 miles from New Orleans. Population, 200. The first case, Mr. Swanson, a Danish refugee

from New Orleans, was well cared for and recovered. Total cases in town, 250 ; near by, 28 ; deaths, 60 ; near by, 9. Date of last death, November 11th. Contributions, \$713.

TERRY.

Post village of Hinds county, Miss., located on C., St. L. & N. O. railroad, 167 miles from New Orleans. Population, 225. There was no fever in town. Out on Gov. Brown's place, 4 miles away, a mulatto girl, Eliza Grayson, who came from Canton sick, died August 18th with black vomit. The disease spread. Her mother died also ; her brother recovered. Gov. Brown, after a hard struggle, recovered. Colonel Dabney, who came from Dry Grove to wait on him, had the fever and recovered. Dr. H. R. Goodman came to nurse those who were sick, took the fever and died. Total cases, 10 ; deaths, 5. Contributions, \$285.

TERRENE.

Landing on White river, Ark., located near the mouth of the river. Population, 50. Mrs. Abrahams, a Memphis refugee, came here to her kinsman, Mr. Ben. Zadick, being a mile and a half from the levee. In three weeks one of her children died, and the disease spread rapidly. Total cases, 21 ; total deaths, 19. Contributions, \$550.

TERRA AUX BŒUF.

Neighborhood located in St. Bernard parish, La. There were fifteen cases reported here.

TRENTON.

Post village of Todd county, Ky., located on the St. Louis & Southeastern railroad, forty miles from Richmond. Population, 300. There was some yellow fever here late in September. Mr. C. C. Hord came here from Louisville September 21st, was taken sick and died 23d. Dr. J. S. Dickinson, who waited on him, had the fever, but recovered. Dr. McReynolds, of Elkton, pronounced the disease yellow fever. Dr. Howard Dickinson, who also treated the cases, did not think it was yellow fever. Mr. Hord died with a dark, offensive vomit. No more cases appearing, the panic ended.

THIBODEAUX.

County seat of Lafourche parish, La., located on Bayou Lafourche, on Morgan's L. & T. railroad, 55 miles from New Orleans. The first case was Sister Agatha, of Mt. Carmel Convent, from New Orleans, who died August 23d. Total cases in parish, 1800; total deaths in parish, 77; total cases near by, 98. Date of last death, October 14th. Contributions, Howards, \$10,000; Odd Fellows, \$500; Masons, \$300; W. M. B. A., \$275; fire department, \$250.

TUNICA.

Post village of West Feliciana parish, La., located on Mississippi river, 7 miles from Donaldsonville. Population, 20. Yellow fever appeared here late in September, but was of a very mild type. Five died at Acklins October 12th.

TUSCUMBIA.

County seat of Colbert county, Ala., located on the M. & C. railroad, 43 miles from Decatur and 145 miles from Memphis. Population, 1214. Refugees flocked here from Memphis and Holly Springs, and cars from Memphis laid over here, this being the location of the repair shops. The disease appeared late in September, Crabtree Belcher, of Memphis, dying here September 26th. The disease spread rapidly along the railroad track, which runs through the city. Every one left who could, not over 200 remaining. Many of these were colored. Total cases, 119; total deaths, 31; contributions from Memphis, \$450 cash, and various other articles. The Memphis Howards sent physicians, nurses, etc., and visited the city with their supply train, leaving medicines, etc.

TUSCALOOSA.

County seat of Tuscaloosa county, Ala., located on the A. & C. railroad, 198 miles from Chattanooga. Population, 1183. Is noted for its educational institutions and refined hospitality of its people. The first fatal case was that of Alex. Rheinhardt, a Vicksburg refugee, taken ill August 18th, and died August 24th. The only other case was Sidney Rheinhardt.

UNION CITY.

County seat of Obion county, Tenn., located at the junction of M. & O. and St. L. & N. C. railroad, 13 miles from Moscow.

Population, 3016. This city had a violent quarantine, but one case, Amos Curlin, a refugee, died there September 29th.

VALLEY HORN, OR HORN LAKE.

Post village of DeSoto county, Miss., located on the M. & T. railroad, 12 miles from Memphis. Fever appeared here late in August. The first fatal cases were the two Montgomery children. The disease spread rapidly. Total cases, 29; deaths, 17. Contributions, \$475.

VERDNEVILLE.

Neighborhood six miles from Franklin, La. The first fatal case occurred October 1st.

VICKSBURG.

County seat of Warren county, Miss., on the Mississippi river, 400 miles from New Orleans, also 400 miles from Memphis, is the western terminus of the V. & M. railroad. Population, 14,257. A rigid quarantine was established early in August. A few days later, August 4th, a New Orleans refugee, Morriss Mayers, was fined by the Mayor \$250 for violating the quarantine. The first fatal case appeared August 12th, and soon died. As the case originated there it caused a stampede of people from the city. Three cases of fever from the John D. Porter had been landed near the city August 11th. The disease soon became epidemic, and though of a mild form was very widespread. Lieut. Benner, of the relief boat, was taken ill October 13th, died, and had the most imposing funeral ever witnessed in the city. About October 15th the disease decreased, and ended with the advent of frost. Total cases, 5791; total deaths, 750. Total contributions, \$192,476; total disbursements, \$187,250.

WASHINGTON.

Capital of the United States, located on Potomac river. Population, 179,402, the twelfth city of the United States, and the political center of great activity during sessions of Congress. Yellow fever scare appeared here August 16th among the ladies of the Treasury Department who counted the currency. Health officer Scales reported five cases on hand and five deaths up to September 13th. These were refugees.

WATER VALLEY.

Post village of Yalobusha county, Miss., located on M. C. railroad, 28 miles from Grenada. Population, 2987. The town quarantined, but in vain; fever appeared September 1st, and one death occurred September 7th. The disease yielded to treatment much easier than at Grenada. Out of a total of 146 cases only 47 died. Date of last death, October 31st. Contributions, \$2560.

WHITE HAVEN.

Post village of Shelby county, Tenn., located on the Miss. & Tenn. railroad, 8 miles from Memphis. Fever appeared here among the refugees late in September. Dr. Raines died October 1st. Total cases, 5; total deaths, 2. Contributions, \$225.

WHISTLER.

Post village of Mobile county, Ala., located on the M. & O. railroad, 3 miles from Mobile. Some refugees brought the yellow fever here. One of them, Father Marley, of Mobile, died October 18.

WILLISTON.

Post village of Fayette county, Tenn., located on the Somerville branch of the M. & C. railroad, 42 miles from Memphis. Population, 200. First case, T. W. Wrench, contracted the disease on the cars September 10th, was well cared for and recovered. Total cases, 16; total deaths, 11. Date of last death, Sept. 20. Contributions, \$750; disbursements, \$1250.

WINCHESTER.

County seat of Franklin county, Tenn., located on W. & F. railroad, two miles from Decherd, N. & C. railroad. It was thought impossible for yellow fever to exist here, it being so high among the mountains; but Miss Lilly Winburn came here from LaGrange, Tenn., was taken ill and died with yellow fever.

WINONA.

County seat of Montgomery county, Miss., located on M. C. railroad, 265 miles from New Orleans. First case, Mrs. Peebles, contracted the disease August 12th, in Grenada, was well cared for and recovered. The disease spread. William Campbell was the first fatal case. In half an hour after his

death, of 1500 inhabitants, only 150 remained in town. Three physicians, the only minister, sheriff, deputy sheriff, jailer, all aldermen and their families, were among the first to run. Five prisoners in jail were liberated by Marshal Steel, for want of food, and guards to attend to them. Those persons who remained here until now, had to choose between yellow fever and shot-guns. One family by the name of Arnold, did venture to take refuge in a vacant house four miles from town, but were waited upon by an armed body of twenty men on the first day of arrival, and given until dark to move away. One of this brave band went so far as to say that he would kill the kind-hearted owner of the house, on sight, for allowing the family of refugees to occupy it. Total cases, 27; total deaths, 9. Date of last death, November 2. Contributions, \$215; disbursements, same.

WINTERVILLE.

Small settlement nine miles from Greenville, Miss. Fever appeared here late in September. Jack Waters, the first fatal case, died September 22d. Total cases, 24; total deaths, 9. Date of last death, October 9th. Contributions, \$350.

WITHE DEPOT.

Post village of Shelby county, Tenn., located on the M. & C. railroad, six miles from Memphis. Fever appeared among refugees here late in September. W. H. Teague, agent, died October 4th, causing great excitement. Total cases, 16; total deaths, 7. Contributions, \$285.

YAZOO CITY.

County seat of Yazoo county, Miss., located on the Yazoo river, 25 miles from Vaughns. Yellow fever did not attack the city till October 1st, appearing among the Sisters of Charity, by whom it was imported from Vicksburg. Two died. Rev. Father Mouton died October 3d. Total cases, 17; total deaths, 7.

DEATH ROLL OF MEMPHIS.

NAMES OF THE DECEASED DURING EPIDEMIC OF 1878

Anderson, Mollie	Arnold, Mrs.	Austin, Ran
Anderson, Auguste	Arnold, Ida	Bionda, Mrs. Kate
Anderson, Willie	Arnold, child	Bergman, George
Anderson, Martha	Arnold, Lee	Bergman, Mary
Abel, R. H.	Arnold, Mr.	Bloom, Moses
Atkinson, George	Arnold, Mollie	Brown, Miss Ida
Atkinson, A. O.	Allen, Fred.	Brown, Dixie G.
Allison, M. M.	Allen, D. A.	Brown, Tom
Ames, Lewis F.	Atchison, Emma	Brown, Maggie
Ames, Miss M.	Adams, Robert R.	Brown, E. B.
Ames, Willie T.	Aaron, C. F.	Brown, Mrs. Emmett
Ames, Mrs. L. T.	Ackland.	Banksmith, Minor
Amandus, Brother	Amonette, J. I., Jr.	Bloomfield, Morris
Austin, William	Adams, Franklin	Burger, Dr. (col'd)
Argi, Louis	Allen, Lena	Brennan, John
Alfonso, Mother	Arft, Lewis	Bahl, John
Aiken, Mr.	Armstrong, Dr.	Bell, Mary Bettie
Atkinson, John	Anderson, O.	Bell, Annie
Amonett, child	Armstrong, W.	Bell, Nannie
Anderson, John	Amos, Mrs. A.	Berry, E.
Arnold.	Allington, J. S.	Berry, James
Adams, Gen. C. W.	Atkinson, Mrs. M. J.	Beil, August
Amonette, J. I.	Anderson, Martha	Brooks, Ellen
Avery, Allen G.	Ash, Willie	Barnes, Florence
Amish, M.	Adams, Mrs. Lucy E.	Brew, Michael
Anderson, Sarah M.	Allen, Lula Musby	Buchert, J.
App, Kate	Anderson, J. W.	Borg, James
Avent, Dr. B. W.	Atkinson, William	Bitteman.
Arnott, Kate	Adams, Mrs. Annie.	Bitteman, Mrs.
Anear, A.	Avery, Major	Bitteman, Isaac
App, Matilda	Allen, W. H.	Barber, Mollie
Anderson, Henrietta	Allen.	Bailey, Mary
Airs, Thomas	Arata, Mrs. Louisa	Bell, Mr.
Arnold, Maude	Allen, Mr.	Bodinelli, Antonio

Bennett, Charles	Bradford, R. B.	Burke, Andrew
Banks, David	Borsse, P.	Barlow, J. W.
Brennan, Mrs. K.	Bryson, Thomas	Bond, Dr. T. W.
Bokle, Rev. J. A.	Boylan, M.	Baker, T. N.
Bradley, Mrs. Martha	Burke, Mrs. L. L.	Bergen, Frank
Bedford, George J.	Batty, Lutin	Barnes, A.
Borge, Katie	Blanz, Clarence	Brantz, Henry
Brady, Martha	Boss, Peter G.	Bliss, Mary K.
Bickford, W. H.	Brauner.	Brown, Lewis
Baker, William	Bryson, Thos.	Burns, Lucy
Barker, J. B.	Bird, John	Bridgeport, Nancy
Boyce, Josephine	Bennett, Mrs. De Gray	Bankson, Dr. J. S.
Bornadia, Sister	Beavens, Fannie M.	Brooks, Mrs. R. E.
Bernard, E. H.	Boddie, Miss Alla	Bulew.
Bisman, Henry	Brawner, Robert	Brown, Col. A. S.
Britten, W. T.	Best, Ione	Badinelli, A.
Bussey, Mary E.	Bacigalupe, John	Badinelli, David
Barron, Ellen	Bouze, Maggie	Barker, Hattie
Barnes, Sarah	Bolge, Maggie	Burke, Thomas
Barnes, W. C.	Burns, A.	Balle, Fredrika
Bernard, E. H.	Bradford, George	Badinelli, David
Bonner, Carrie	Barker, Mrs. L.	Beavens, Nora
Burns, Thomas	Bailey, Charlie	Bolle, Mrs. E.
Bruns, Mrs. Rebeca	Bollinger, C.	Boddie, Miss Jewell
Bock, Isadore	Bunyan, Fred.	Bonne, Rishora
Bailey, Mr.	Buckle, H. W.	Bernard, H.
Bailey, Robert	Brown, M. D. L.	Barnes, son, (R. W.)
Biggers, W. L.	Brown, Mrs. P. P.	Bleech, R. E.
Baum, Elmira	Barnes, A.	Bacon, Thomas
Bonner, John	Baysted, Isaac	Brown, Lucene
Bud, Mike	Bretliez, H. S.	Badger, Caroline
Black, Katie	Bellte, Jacob	Burke, Mrs.
Beechmont, Pierre	Bardinello, Miss T.	Beattie, John
Bender, Fred.	Brown, Henry	Bacigaloupo, Vincent
Burke.	Bullock, Mrs.	Bacigaloupo, Mad. Vinc't
Burke, Margaret	Briggs, Horace H.	Bacigaloupo, Alice
Brun, Mike	Becker, George N., Jr.	Bacigaloupo, Mary A.
Brignadella, J.	Bacher.	Bonivita, Mr.
Bearden, William	Beecher, Dr. P. D.	Bernard, H. H.
Boyd, Jack	Blew, Miss Willie	Boisseau, D. E.
Beam, J. D.	Blew, Robert	Burcham, Dr. Robert
Brother, Ernest	Blew, Miss Zilla	Britton, Robert
Bell, M.	Blew, Mrs. R. W.	Borland, Miss Lizzie
Bevers, M. J.	Blew, R. W.	Burk, A. A.
Bozleman, Ernest	Blew, Maggie	Brooks's son, (Will S.)
Bradford, Mrs.	Blew, James	Brooks, Charles C.
Bolger, James	Blackmore, L. W.	Boddie, Miss Jessie
Bowman, child	Belford, Hannah	Borden, L.

Borden, Willie	Barnett, Bettie	Crane, Charles
Borden, Annie	Beatty, H.	Conlan, Maggie
Ballinger, Mrs.	Buck, Mrs. Caroline.	Campbell, Wm.
Baker, August	Burke, Mary E.	Croker, Fritz
Bras, Frank	Bodie, Van	Calhoun, W. A.
Bras, Miss Annie	Brockvogle, William	Chandler, John F.
Bras, Fannie	Burke, Catharine	Cooney.
Bras, George	Bale, Mary L.	Connelly, Timothy
Bolinger, C.	Brown, Jeff.	Clements, Henry
Bennet, Mr.	Behrens, George	Cain, J. E.
Boyd, Charles	Burns, Mrs.	Cicalla, Paul
Birdie.	Bitney, John	Celeste, John
Burk, A. A.	Boyd, Willie	Caims, Juliet R.
Brady, Mary	Bailey, Mrs. Kate	Chalmers, Vernon
Botto, Tudie	Brock, Arthur	Conchila, T. S.
Butler, George	Brown, A. W.	Consadie, John
Beck, Katie	Bisman, Charles	Cleveland, P. W.
Bossieu, Sallie	Burns, Willie	Cainavan, Alice
Brown, Jacob	Black, Henry	Calahan, John
Burn's child	Berry, Mrs. Claude J.	Ciralto, David
Brown, Charles M.	Bodell, Mr.	Collin, Miss
Baker, J. C.	Buckhalter.	Craken, Mrs.
Butler, Carrie	Brooks, Clarence B.	Carnes, Mary D.
Booth, Jangs	Burke, Bartholomew	Cornell, Mrs.
Brigg, Robert	Burr, C. H.	Crositte, C. C.
Buchignani, Tony	Brock, Bessie E.	Clark, Barney
Brown, P. M.	Behn, Miss Katie L.	Cook, Michael
Brum, Mrs. Annie	Clark, Elijah	Conley, Dennis
Burleson, Mrs. M. J.	Clark, Mr.	Corrigan, Mike
Bartholomew, Dr.	Clark, Mrs.	Carlisle, Elizabeth
Burk, Michael	Couns, J. S.	Conotti, Cecilia
Brown, P. M.	Clure, Margaret	Coyle, P. J.
Baker, S. L.	Cloyd, Thomas S.	Crook, Geo. W. L.
Brock, Mrs. A.	Cannon, Mike	Crook, David
Britton, Robert	Cole, Stella	Chase, Wm., Sr.
Burke, Mrs.	Cole, Rachael	Carlston, Charles
Brearton, James	Cole, Gertrude	Cummings, Capt. John
Brearton, Kate	Cole, R.	Cummings, Alex.
Billar, Joseph	Cunningham, M. J.	Canepo, John
Bennett, Mrs. May	Conlin, John	Cadish, Mrs.
Bilcher.	Cloyd, T. A.	Cadish.
Blalock, W. H.	Clare, Harry	Cronin, John
Brock, A.	Cook, Eddie	Constance, Sister
Brooks, Byron	Caneppo, Mary	Calaway, Elsie
Brockvogle, William	Caneppo, Felicia	Cook, A. P. C.
Blankenburg, William	Church, C. H.	Costillo, Michael
Bowen, Alexander	Corry, James	Cruikshank.
Baudy, J. F.	Cummins, Margaret	Cook, Mrs. W.

Cook, Stephen D.	Costello.	Cicalla, Paul, Sr.
Canepo, James	Clark, Dr. S. R.	Cleire, W. P.
Cole, Frederick	Cook, John	Carver, Mrs.
Chandler, Wm.	Clary, John D.	Cazoretta, Peter
Conrad, Mrs. J. F.	Conway, Frank	Capshart, W. N.
Costella, Mike	Carson, John	Crouder, Nancy
Connally, John J.	Cox, Sarah	Cook, George
Comstock, Mrs. C. M.	Carroll, Sidney	Caldwell, Fannie
Carwin, Thomas	Cook, Mrs. George.	Carey, Albert
Colman, Ben.	Cook, John	Cohen, Harris
Cordano, Tony	Champlain, George	Carlim, Frank
Conners, Pat.	Chinn, Walter	Crowel, Henry H.
Cardill.	Connell, Annie	Crowel, Alice G.
Cutting, Baxter N.	Collins, James	Crouse, John
Carr, J. T.	Carroll, Ellen	Cook, Mrs. A.
Crowder's child	Coleman, Adam	Canepo's child
Carson, Peter	Conrad, Munroe	Connell, Thomas
Croto, A.	Connell, Pat	Camperdonico, L.
Collins, Rev. C.	Carroll, Edward	Costoloe, Austin
Cheek, Geo. A.	Chevis, Dr. C. L.	Conaway, Mrs.
Carmichael, Mrs.	Coss, Abe	Carraway, Mrs. Ruth
Clary, Michael	Carson, Ed.	Cearaway, Wm.
Coats, Angie	Cleary, John D.	Clockton's child
Clark, Anderson	Cleary.	Cohen, H.'s child
Cronin, Pat.	Cleary, Mary Ann	Canale, Peter D.
Chatnest, Geo.	Cavanaugh, Martin	Cockrell, Richard
Child, Cole	Carteon, J. E.	Cockrell, B. F.
Clancy, Maggie	Clark, W. W.	Cain, Mary
Callahan, Miss Mary	Courts, Lucy	Carpenter, Charles
Church, Frank	Chapski, Lewis	Clark, Eddie
Church.	Cook, R. R.	Christianson, N. P.
Clark, Mrs. E. W.	Cooper, Katie B.	Cleere, Mrs. P.
Clark, Mrs. N.	Cars, W. Luaia	Cohen, Mrs. H.
Callahan, Maggie	Clayton, Will	Campbell, James
Castleman, B. D.	Callsin, John	Clark, Mrs.
Clapham, Mrs. G. E.	Cargill's son, I. J.	Crampler, Mrs. Emma
Cunningham, Mike	Christensen, Peter	Clark, Thad
Christman, Rudolph	Connel, Ella	Carver, Thomas M.
Collins, Thomas	Carlin, Katie	Coleman, Eddie
Cook, Richard	Curtis, Mrs. Lucy	Cowgil, John H.
Callahan, Frank	Curlin, Mrs. Antonio	Condon, Miss Mary
Cuffey, D. E.	Cannon, James H.	Decker, Prof. Henry
Calhoun, Mrs.	Cannon, Francis	Decker, Mrs.
Coe, Lev. H.	Cannon, Bridget	Dessauer, Fanny
Coe, Mrs. Maria	Crabb, John B.	Duffey, James
Coe, Mrs. Alice	Clara, Mrs.	Davis, Sam
Coe, Jessie	Couch, Mrs. W. H.	Davis, Florence
Caphut, Mr.	Clark, Annie	Davis, Florence

Davis, George	Devoto, A.	Davis, Emma P.
Donnelly, George	Donalson, Miss	Dun, W. S.
Donnelly, Thomas H.	Davis, Miss A. M.	Doyle, James
Dolan, Andy	Dea, Michael	Duffy, Simon B.
Donnelly, Dennis	Davis, Bob	Damstadter, J.
Dairy, Frank	Dolan, Michael	Dunn, Anderson
Dugan, Daniel	Davis, Byron	Donoto, Raf. D. E.
Donovan, Mrs. John	Downs, Mrs.	Davis, Charles J.
Donovan, J., Jr.	Dooley, Mike	Davis, George
Duffey, Dan	Diland, Mike	Donnelly, Thomas
Dewey, Ellen	Dawson, Mrs. Dr.	Dod, A. F.
Dahlstrom, Frank	Downs, James	Duffey, Alice
Dahlstrom, Charles	Davis, Mary	Dougherty, Thomas L.
Danso, H.	Davis, Ella B.	Debula, Eliza
Dusen, Renhardt	Duncan, Anna B.	Dreyfus, Ben.
Dennison, W. L.	Dickerson, James W.	Durk, Oscar
Dunlap, Andrew	Dryfus, M.	Domonic.
Dunlap, Andrew, Jr.	Darges, Fred.	Dzincki, Charles
Dallmall, J.	Doeritch, Miss Amelia	Dalton, Ambrose G.
Donnelly, Minnie	Dyes, Mrs. M. B.	Delany, Wm. J.
Davey, Thomas J.	Devoto, Dave	Davis, Jefferson, Jr.
Demmons, Thomas	Dorson, John	Dean, George
Donoho, Mike	Dreyfus, Lee	Diggens, George
Darby, Mrs.	Dodges, Josie	Droyer, Lizzie
Davis, John	Dickerson, W. P.	Dunn, Mrs. Mary
Daly, Mary	Dickerson, H. N.	Dunn, Paul
Daly, P.	Dyke, Mrs.	Dolan, James
Dorson, Annie	Dawson, Mr.	Downey, Jo.
Dugan, Louise	Day, Owen	Davis, Mrs. Lizzie
Donohue, Ella	Dawson, Annie	Davenport, Patty
Dare, Charles	Dunn, Mrs. F. P.	Ennis, John
Dowell, Frank T.	Dawson, Dr. G. R.	Erskine, Dr. J. H.
Dunn, Ed.	Davis, Josephine	Edwards, John
Dalton, Elizabeth	Duffey, P. J.	Ebler, Virginia
Dalton, Mrs. Maggie	Dashiell, Frank	Edwards, Robert
Dalton, H. C.	Duffy, Mrs. T. W.	Easley, Dr. E. T.
Dalton, Mrs.	Donohue, John	Everett, W. E.
Duncan, O. J.	Dicker, Mary	Edwards, Mrs.
Davy, Mary L.	Dupuy, W. P.	Enwright, Pat.
Dalora, Sister	Donk, R.	Erksine, George
Dickerson, Dr. P. M.	Dolan, Maggie	Erych, Albert
Dolan, Mike	Dreyfus, L.	Echthevarne, G.
Dewar, N.	Dravoid, Charles	Engell, Peter
Duncan, C. H.	Davis, A. E.	Eyke, Martin
Davis, C. C.	Dumser, Mary	Elliott, W.
Dewar, Norman	Darmstadter, Mrs. J.	Eagen, M. J.
Davis, Carrie	Dent, Giles	Esch, Emma
Devoto, D.	Dyke, Mrs. Bettie	Edmondson, Joanna

Early, John	Fowler, Mrs. J. J.	Forth, R. N.
Elliott, George B.	Friedman, Mrs.	Ferguson, C. W.
Elliott, John D.	Friedman, Henry	Foster, Mrs. Annie
Elliott, Joseph H.	Friedman, Lula	Field, Mary
Elliott, Capt. William	Fields, Dora	Frederick, E.
Eppelett, Thomas	Frich, George	Foster, Ida
Eberhardt, Henry	Franks, Frank	Firth, Ettie
Erck, Hattie C.	Frank.	Firth, M. E.
Eyke, Margaret	France, Henry L.	Francis.
Early, W. T.	Firth, R. F.	Forbes, Dr.
Evans, Allen	Fenwick, Mrs. Julia	Fischer, Charles G.
Edwards, Charles W.	Fenwick, Miles R.	Foster, Clara
Edington, Charles	Flanagan, Katie	Foster, Charlie
Erasmus, Brother	Faher, Edward	Forest, Mrs. E. G.
Eisler, B. H.	Ferguson, Harry W.	Fly.
Erb, John	Fairchild.	Forney (infant)
Erb, Philip	Fuller.	Flynn, Emmet
Early, Rev. J. T.	Flanagan, Ed.	Farris, Ed.
Eblen, E.	Farris, J. B.	Fenman, Kate
Eddington, Aug.	Flack, Clara	Farrer, Ed.
Erck, George	Flack, Mrs. B.	Fletcher, Mary
Eberly, V.	Flack, T. J.	Francis, Sister
Fuchs, V.	Flack, W. J.	Flynn, Eliza
Fuchs, Mrs. Susannah	Flack, L. B.	Fenacy, Margaret
Farrel, Mary	Flack, Jennie	Ficklin, Mrs.
Forbes, John C.	Flack, Laura	Francis, (child)
Fealey, Sarah	Fithian, Hester E.	Fox, (child)
Foresty, Thos.	Francis, E. G.	Fisher, R.
Froese, R.	Farrel, Hugh O.	Fifer, Charles
Ford, Willie L.	Finley, Jennie	Force, Dr.
Fagan, Charles	Faben, J. W.	Fazzi, L.
Foley, Thos.	Flanery, Mike	Farrell, Mike
Foster, T. J.	Forester, Simon	Fort, Mary
Fifer, Wm. S.	Fause, N.	Finnie, Miss Willie
Fritz, Lucy	Finley, Annie	Fisher, Dave
Fritz, John	Foreman, William	Fitzpatrick, Mary E.
Fisher, Mrs. C.	Fenoritz, Alice A.	Foy, E. A.
Felking, Eliza	Fenster, Jack	Fitzgibbons, John
Fullerton, Mattie	Fletcher, J. F.	Goodman, A. H.
Fullerton, Ed.	Faris.	Goodman, L.
Fullerton, Mrs. Catharine	Firth, W. G.	Glaentz, (child)
Farrell, Pat.	Foster, Ed. B.	Glaentz, Mary
Flynn, D. P.	Fenster, Caroline	Garry, Bridget
Frank, Samuel	Fenster, Jacob	Glaentzer, Wm.
Fennick, Miss	Family, Milly	Gusman, Charley
Frank, Sol.	Fisher, John F.	Gusman, Jennie
Flaharty, Grace	Flyn, Fred W.	Gillen, A. K.
Featherstone, W. S.	Fabron, John	Greber, Annie

Goodin, John	Griswold, C. A.	Greehan, Mr., Sr.
Gibbs, George	Gardner, H. C.	Gilmot's child
Gummer.	Goerner, Mrs. Clara	Goodwin, E. B.
Gibbs, Fred	Grogan, Edward	Guitavo, Fondain
Grau, Frank, Jr.	Grant, G. H., Jr.	Gasper, —
Gleese, Mary	Garreson, Frank	Goepel, Miss Eliza
Grimes, Larry	Galney, H. M.	Gossett, Miss Ella
Gause, Frank	Goery, Mr.	Gear, Mrs. Docia
Gane, Frank	Gill, Annie	Galloway, Mary A.
Goyle, Mary	Gertrude, Sister	Goebels, Theodore
Griffin, William	Griffin, Antonio	Goldstein, Fannie
Grant, Mr. Lou	Garrett, John	Guthrie, Michael
Grant, Lewis	Gibson, E. W.	Griffin, Darrell F.
Gurley, Henry	Goorich, David	Glass, Mrs.
Gleason, Archer	Green, Lizzie	Gill, Henry
Gotschick, Mrs. M.	Gilbert, G. W.	Griffin, Mike
Green's son.	Goplin, N.	Garrison, Fred
Grigsby, Mrs. Mary	Garry, John	Haskell, Mrs. H.
Griffin, John	Gable, Sophia	Hahn, Moses
Graff.	Griffin, Johnnie	Hodges, W. H.
Groves.	Gregor, Robert M.	Huppert, Philip
Grover, Fred	Gray, Miss Jennie	Hill, E. J.
Greenpar, Fred	Gorrell, Dr. J. O. G.	Haessig, Daniel
Graham, Mattie	Glass, Capt. Matt.	Haessig, Henry
Graham, Wm.	Gaibler, Elizabeth	Halstead, W. H.
Green, Mrs.	Graves, Mrs. Jennie	Hills, Walter C.
Gwinn, J. L.	Griffin, Mary G.	Hefferman, Jerry
Gray, Mrs.	Gregg, Mr.	Harrington, H. S.
Grant, Mrs. Margaret	Gregg, Mrs.	Hollenberg, Carrie
Grady, Thomas	Gregg, Miss Jennie	Hagge, Louise
Gains, Mrs.	Gregg's five children	Hoffner, Rosena
Getz, Lena	Goodlett, W. B.	Holley, Luke
Gates, Frank	Govan, Eugene	Hall, James
Griffin, (infant)	Gilmore, Wm.	Hall, John
Gray, Walker	Genoka, Caroline	Holland, R. C.
Gray, Mary Ellen	Gimson, Wm.	Hunter, Sadie
Gray, W. A.	Greupe, Charles	Haynes, Nannie
Gibson, Nathan	Garnett, M. C.	Holliday, A.
Getshell, Miss	Gordon, Willie	Harder, Henry
Getshell, Mrs.	Gurlock, Francis, Sr.	Herman, Lizzie
Getshell, Linda	Gurlock, Francis, Jr.	Hughes, John
Grant, Joseph	Goebel, F.	Hewitt, P.
Going, Samuel B.	Goodman, A.	Hiser, Catharine
Gleason, Mrs. M. J.	Green, Manuel	Husse, Mrs. C.
Gates, Mrs. S. M.	Gatti, James P.	Honley, Daniel
Granning, Wm.	Green, Nat. S.	Hightower, Daniel
Gist, R. C.	Green, Mrs. Nat. S.	Heyman, Howard
Gatland, J. Coutry	Goodwin's child	Heyman, Maurice

Heyman, Mrs.	Hunter, Willie	Henman.
Hendricks, D.	Hays, James	Hagge, John
Holt, N. B.	Humes, A. R.	Headly, Dr. T. J.
Hargan, Mildred	Hodges, Mrs. E.	Heigh, Mansfield
Herbert, Henry	Hope, George	Harton, W. H.
Holst.	Harris, Willie	Hough, Gustavus
Holst, George	Hickerson, Simon	Horton, W. C.
Holst, Theodore W.	Hutchinson, Robert	Harris.
Hohlen, Amelia	Hodges, B. M.	Hallows, Evaline
Hems, Angeline	Hawk, Mrs. M.	Haggerty, John F.
Hint, Otto	Hudson, Wm.	Haggerty, Anne
Huber, J. J.	Hemmerly, John	Homan, Capt.
Huber, Emily	Hodges.	Hunt, Wm.
Hauser's child	Hill, Wm. A.	Hemple, Willie
Heidman's child	Holt, Mrs.	Higgins.
Hargan, Mrs.	Hare, Henry	Holly.
Hamilton, Chas.	Huhn, Paul	Hollingshead, C. B.
Harper, James	Hickman, Wm. B.	Hiland, John H.
Herbers, Frank	Heman, Max	Hatcher, J. S.
Hodges, Dr. W. R.	Hitzfeld, Will	Hickman, Edward
Harrison, M. J.	Hogden, Jas.	Halley, Joseph L.
Hope, John	Hanes, R. V.	Henrique, John R.
Hoffman, Jacob	Heilah, Wm.	Harris, Davie
Hurt's child	Horsley, Mollie	Heldman, Wm.
Hunter, Ida	Hope, —	Howard, Mrs. C. W.
Hegge, John	Haley, Capt.	Holt, John A.
Hannigan, John	Hanes, Miss Rosa	Hewitt, Thomas
Haggerty, James	Hewitt, Mike	Hanley, Peter
Haggerty's two children	Himple, Mr. E.	Harrington, A.
Hood, Mrs.	Henry, Lula	Howly, Frank
Hayes, Gatsel	Huesman, Fred. R.	Hanley, Edward
Horn, Mrs. Maggie	Heath, J. W.	Hatch, Mrs. Manda
Hunt.	Hope, Tim	Hinkle, Lida
Hoffman, Henry	Hill, W. P.	Hutsch, Theodore
Hicks, George	Hauley, Margaret	Harris, Ruth
Harden, Henry	Hamilton, J. W.	Hawkins, Sir Knight
Higgins, Wm.	Higgins, H. C.	Holmes, Maria
Hall, Rosa	Hotchkiss, Thos.	Hewett, Mrs. Jessie
Haumsteine	Heath, J. W.	Hewett's, Dr., child
Herbert.	Hayse, Tim	Hamilton, A. W.
Hughes, Mrs.	Hammock, R. S.	Harvey, Walter W.
Hood, Thomas B.	Hagge, Mrs.	Hawkins, A. S.
Harrington.	Hagge's child	Holland, T. P.
Hamstein, Laura	Hicks, Dr. John	Holston, Martha
Herneson, Pauline	Hicklin, Mr.	Heaffy, Cornelius
Hyde, John	Haneustein, Julia	Henniger, Otto
Holt, Herman	Hudson, Ella	Halner, Mrs.
Hannstein, E.	Haston, V.	Harrington, Andy

Heidel, Robert	Johnson, Ed.	Kallaher, C.
Hollywood, Mrs. John	Johl.	Kenneally, Martin
Huniger, Fred	Johl, Mrs. Yetta	Keining, Moses
Hollywood, Lawrence	Jenkins, W.	Keslow, Thomas
Helman, Fred	Jenkins, Wm.	Kallaher, Mrs. S.
Hennerger, Miss A.	Joslin, Mrs.	Kastin, A.
Harris, Mrs. Mattie	John, Chicago	Kern, Arthur
Haynes, Walter B.	Jacobs, Joe	Kaufman, Lewis
Isaacs, Isaac	Jacobs, Mrs. Roberta	Kroker, Mrs.
Ingalls, Dr.	Joyce, Patrick	Kohler, Amelia
Irby, Amanda	Jerome, Mrs. E. H.	Keefe, Anna
Irwin, Miss Emma N.	Jefferson, Lewis	Keefe, child
Ida.	Jones, Mrs.	Knight, Andy
Irwin, Mrs. John	Jones, Lou	Kaffer, R.
Irby, Lizzie	Josephine, Sister	Kennedy, Mrs.
Johnson's child, Jennie	Joet, Joseph	Knox, Florence
Jefferson, Mrs. B.	James, Alice J.	Keyer, Martin J.
Johnson, Mrs.	Jenny, F. J.	Kenzler, Mrs. Margaret
Jones, John	Jacobs, Dennis	Kenzler, Louis
Jones, Hannah	Jones, Eddie	Keffavor, Adolphe
Jamison, Wm.	Jackson, Robt. Lee	Keller, Mike
Jehl, Edward	Jackson, Mrs.	Kellaher, F.
Jefferson, S. W.	Juda, Charles	Kelhafer, Adolph W.
Jefferson, Mrs. S.	Jones, C.	Kelly, John
Johnson, Chas.	Johnson, Edward	Kelly, Mike
Jones, Marie Ellen	Jones, Charles	Keney.
Johanna.	Johnson, Ben.	Kaufman, Henry
Jacobi, J. C.	Johnson, John	Kellaher, John
Jobe, Sam. M.	Judge, Theo.	Kelly, Luckeby
Johnson, J. S.	Jozner, Mary	Kelly, Hannah
Johnston, T. N.	Jacobi, C. L.	Kerr, James M.
Jake.	Johnson, Mrs. M.	Keifferlie, Mollie
Jacobi, J. C.	Jehn, Mrs. Mary	Kahlfette, Irving
Johnson, Willie P.	Jukes, W. C.	Kadish, Mrs.; child
Jones, Frank	Jones, Daisy	Kumpf, Willie
Jones, John	Johnson, Edward	Kumpf, Matilda
Just, Marcus B.	Jackson, Mrs.	Koch, Jr., Wm.
Johnson, Cora L.	Klener, John	Kraft, Peter
Joseph, Maria, Moth. Sup.	Klener, Johnnie	Kendall, Millie
Jones, Mrs. Rachael	Klener, Joseph	Kester, Susie
Jones, Catharine	Kaffki, Andrew	Kelarhart, John
Jones, Anderson	Kelly, John	Kim, Richard
Jones, Bob	Kelly, John	Knowlton, L. S.
Jones, Littleton	Kesillen, A.	Knowlton, Eugene W.
Jackson, Henry	Kery, James C.	Kaiser, A.
Jackson, Colden	Kirkland, Henry	Kilburn, H.
Jackson, R. J.	Kroeger, Fred	Kenney, James
Johnson, Cyrus	Kealhofter, George	Kameron, Louis

Kirwin, Dave	Lute, Annie	Lewis, Louisa
Kennedy, W. A.	Laherty, Kate	Linholm, John
Kirchner, Mr.	Ling, Lu	Lohman, Kate
Kirchner, Alice	Loeb, Jacob	Livingston, Henry
Kortrecht, Judge Charles	Leverson, Mrs. B. C.	Livingston, Fannie
Kercheval, E.	Loeffel, C.	Lee, James
Kaufman, Charles	Lane, Jo.	Lutz, Jr., J.
Kaufman, Samuel	Love, Allie	Lutz, Jacob
Kendal, Peter	Lindsey, W. T.	Lepp, baby
King, H. S.	Leopold, Isaac	Love, Jenks
Koch, Wm.	Leiber, Albert	Lynch, Mrs.
Kathriner, Emma	Leopold, Jack	Lynch, Wm.
King, Margaret	Leshan, Miss A.	Lynch, James
Kendall, Robt.	Landrum, Herbert S.	Lynch, Mike
Kutch, Kate	Landrum, George	Lavallan, Katie
Klarutz, John	Lacaganni, L.	Lasalle, Mrs.
Koenig, J. M.	Lacey, Capt. A. T.	Lemmon, Tom.
Kline, Miss	Loneragan, James	Lawrence, S. M.
Kraus, Wm.	Lane, Lucy	Lemon, G. W.
Koffod, Thomas	Lindsey, W. T.	Lorenz, L. M.
Kerr.	Lerchy, Mrs. Rosina	Lewis, F. W.
Kerr, Mrs. J. H.	Lego, Charles	Lacey, Mrs. C.
Kerr, William	Luven, Rosalie	Lawrence, Jos. H.
Kerr, Mollie	Luster, Fred	Lindsey, Belle
Kerr, Charles	Leibert, Ferd.	Lippold, Willie
Kerr, Alexis B.	Leath, Hamilton	Lindeberg, Miss F.
Krouse, Miss Carlotta	Lonsdale, John G., Jr.	Lambs, Annie C.
Kane, James	Lieben, Miss A.	Linburg, John
Kinnan, Thomas	Lunn, Phil. H.	Lewis, Clara
Kraus, Mrs. B.	Lunn, Miss Rose	Lallar, Reuben
Kelly, John	Lunn, Thomas	Lansford, W. W.
Kraus, George	Lair, J. N.	Lensford, Leoni
Kaufman, Mrs. L.	Lenhardt, Wm.	Lake, Daniel
Kammers, Amelia	Lavagna, Frank	Louis, Adeline
Kennedy, Florence	Latch, Amelia	Lawrence, Jennie
Kraus, Henry	Latch, Louise	Lehman, Y.
Keiting, Dr.	Latch, John	Lindon, Charles
Keiger, Mrs. Rebecca	Lang, Augusta	Lowry, Eddie
Kutsch, George	Lipsom, Fanny	Laurenz, C.
Kutsch, John	Leverts, Fannie	Lucas, Wm.
Kraus, Jacob	Luter, Jacob	Leath, Henrietta
Lanigan, Bridget	Lochmeyer, Wm.	Lee, Charles
Loney, R. H. A.	Lochmeyer, A.	Lover, Robert
Lane, H. B.	Lemons, Nellie	Love, Buddie
Lillig, Willie	Lynch, Mary	Loeffel, Joe
Lohman, Leo.	LeGueere, G. H.	Love, Charlie
Lohman, Mrs.	LeGuerre, Julia	Lane, Adolph
Lauburg, John	Lory.	Lertrud, Miss Louisa

Littlejohn, Lewis	McKeon.	McCooney, John
Lonsdale, Mrs. J. G.	McKeon, Mary	Mudd, John G.
Lewis, John	McKernan, M.	Moore, Ed.
Laus, B.	Murphy, Frank	Moore, Virgil V.
Lyman, Henry J.	Murphy, Eliza	McCormick, John
Leidy, Jr., Eugene	McCall, F.	McLean Robert
Luetke, Louis	Morris, James	McConnell, John
Lehman, Henry	Morris, James	McFresh, James
Lankford, C. R.	Morris, Alice	McDougal, C. H.
Leach, John	Melvin, Robert	McLean, John W.
Lonsdale, J. G., Sr.	Mack, Pat	Moran, Mike
Lanham, E. W.	McGiouly, D. T.	McKinley, Mrs. Ed.
Lynch, Amelia	Muller, Albert	Moore, Miles
Lake, Miss Flora	Muller, Mrs. John G.	McDonald, Rosa
Lolinski, Lewis	Maginnis, Annetta	McCowell, Thomas
Lebadu, Mrs.	Malone, Josie	Matemur, Father
Leon.	Magevney, Thomas	Mitchell, M.
Lake, Robert	Mangus, Annette	McKim, Dr. J. W.
Lehman, Mary	Michaelis, Gus	Mead, Dr.
Ludlow, W. F.	McCann.	Mancher, Mrs. A.
Lake, W. H.	Montgomery, Wm.	McKinley's child
Lowry, Dr. W. R.	McCune, Mrs. John	Meek, Miss S.
Labesque, J. M.	McGarvey, J. R.	Matthews, Mrs. Fannie
Lamb, Ed.	Moffitt, John	McKenzie, Mrs. S. A.
Lumpkin.	Minor, T. F.	Mazetla, Anna
Louis, George	Manley, Margaret A.	McNickels, Thomas
Labrella, Major	Manley, Maggie E.	Mitchell, Mollie
Lowry, R. F.	McCay, Catharine	Murphy, Mollie
Lowry, Mrs. R. F.	McMillan, Mary	Mitchell's boy
Lowry, child	Myers, Adolph, Jr.	McConnell A.
Lay, Louisa	Myers, Adolph	McFall, M. E.
Lane, Richard	Moore.	Morrissey, Margaret
Malowney, Mike	Mansford, E. J.	Mathews, Mrs. Fannie
Metcalf, Sam	McCauley, J. B.	Morrissey, Peter
Maricuschalk, Mrs.	Merritt, Geo. R.	McConnell, T.
Miller, A.	Morgan, Walter	Mynatt, Thos. B.
Miller, Jennie	McDowell, Mrs.	Margeaye, Jennette
Miller, R. Ben	McElroy, Wm. M.	Milenus Father
Miller, Jo.	Malton, Uriah	Manly, Theresa
Miller, August	Morgan, John	McCloy, J. W.
Miller, S. B.	Menken, N. D.	Milhirit, T. J.
Miller, Mrs. S. B.	Maloney, Peter	McArniste.
McMahon, Mrs.	McCullogh, Ben	McGrann, Miss Nellie
Madson, John	Mitchell, Mrs. Dr. R. W.	Mathews, Fannie A.
Metcalf, Emmons	Mulligan, Richard	Mahny, Hannah
Miverzagt, Wm.	Maher, Mike	Moore, Chas. G.
Mitchell, R. W.	Murphy, John	Myers, Francis
McKeon, W. James	McKenzie.	Malone, M.

McConnell, Thomas	Marshall, E. C.	Miller.
McLaughlin, Florence	Mhoon, W. J.	McDowell, H.
Morrison, Channing	Marshall, E.	McCall, Robert
Miller, Geo. S.	Mitchell, John	Martin, John (Detroit.)
McKinley, Mrs.	Meagher, Annie	McCully
Madheart, Elizabeth	Miller, Billie	Mhoon, W. J.
Mertz, Tenny	McCormick, Wm.	Mann, Sallie
Morrison, Charles	Maltese, Mrs.	McDonald, J. W.
Maloney, M.	Monnier, C. V. S.	Moran, John
Monahan, Mrs. Ella	Myers, Wm.	Michaels.
McCallum, W. D.	Mitchell, Mrs. John H.	Mueller, G. W.
McGran, Nellie	Malone, C. C.	Moore, W. H.
Maffey, Samuel	Morti, Gus A.	Mhoon, Miss
McShean, John	Morow, Miss Julia E.	Mack, Mike
McGee, Paul	McCoy, Miss Minnie	Michot, Eugene
McCall, Henry	Moon, R. B.	Michot, Minnie
McIlvain, Mrs.	Merton, Cornelius	Michot, Lady
Murdock, Lotta	McMinane, Francis	Michot, Mrs. Eliza
Miller, Capt. Willie	McCrea, Mrs.	Michot, M. L.
Mynatt, Wm. H.	Myers, John	McGregor, Joe
Multiger, Thos.	Montiverdi, Miss Kate	Miller, Joe E.
Massei, Joseph	McGillivery, David	Mannery, Pat
McCarty, Thomas	Meinann, Mr.	Morrow, Mrs. Julia
Magg, Geo.	Matthews, Mrs. Fannie	Morrow, Miss Julia
McKeogh, Martin	Morgan, Mrs.	Morris, John
Miller, Lela	Morton, Miss L.	Mosby, Mrs. M. L.
Menees, Dr. Thos. W.	Mettern, Frank	Miller, John C.
Maag, Mrs. Geo.	Mackall, Thos. F.	Mhoon, J. S.
Maag, Geo.	Marguerite.	Mitchell, Avery
McDonald, J. W.	Monteverdi, Mary	McNeal, Charles
Mahaffy, H. J.	Meath, John	Montgomery, Dr. B. R.
Major, T. J.	Moore, Jesse	Mallory, Alpho
McGregor, Dr. T. H.	Muller, Geo.	Massingate, H. S.
McCann, Geo.	Muller, Mrs.	Meyers, Caroline
McFreely, John	Mitchell, John H.	Maley, May A.
McBride, Ella	Miller, W. W. C.	Meyers, Pete
McDonald, Peter	McMamara's child	Martin, T.
McMamari, Mrs.	Moony, Rev. J. J.	Madison.
Moffat, Wm.	McClanahan, Thos. H.	McNeal, James
Mason.	Marso, Mary R.	Monahan, Mrs.
May, Wm. B.	Madison, John H.	McKerney, Mrs.
Mike.	Marsa, Mrs.	McDonald, Kate
Mariam, G.	McDonald, Mrs.	Manser, Philip
Mancher, Gus	Marks, Jacob	Maloney, Mrs. Maggie
Martin, Mary	Mahoney's child (N.Y.)	Manuel, R. C.
Mathias, Fred.	Mahoney, Eliza	McDonnell, Con
McMann, A. H.	Mead, Francis	Morris, Mary
McManus, S.	Mullihen, C. R.	Murphy, G.

Myers, Ed.	Newman, Mary	Owen, Andrew J.
Mann, Eddie	Newsom, Ida	Osborn, Eliza
Meyers, Wm.	Norman, J.	O'Hern, Mary
Maloney, Grace	Nelson, Dr.	Orsin, Henry
Moore, Robert	Nichols, W.	O'Gara, Mary
Mayer, W.	Nichols, W. L.	Otto, A.
Mayer's child	Neal, Mrs.	Otto, George
Murdox, Charles	Noel, Theo.	Otey, George
Morris, John R.	Neidig, F.	O'Hara, James F.
McKay, D. L.	Nicolati, F.	O'Day, Ella
Morton, Albert	Nugent, Dr.	O'Leary, John
McCoy, Robert J.	Noella, Louis	O'Grady, Thomas
Marsden, John	Noble, Robert	O'Conner, John
Monsarrat, Oscar	Nail, Col. John H.	O'Maddox, Robert
McElroy, Sergeant	Neal, Mrs. M. C.	O'Brien, M.
Mattingly, M. A.	Norman, Mrs. A. A.	O'Leary, Mrs. J. O.
Messick, Mr.	Nash.	O'Neal, L.
McLemore, John	Nuttall, M. H.	O'Neal, Mike
Maher, Wm.	O'Brien, Mike	O'Bowden, Harry
Mead, Sarah A.	Olstead, Tim.	O'Brien, Willie
McAnally, W. T.	Oberst, Wm.	O'Dell, Catharine
Marks, Moses	O'Donnell, Mrs.	O'Conner, John
Mahaffy, Leonora W.	O'Brien, John	O'Clements, T. F.
Malsey, Caroline	O'Neal, Alice	O'Donnell, Wm.
Myers, Mrs. Linda	Omaly.	O'Conner, Ellen
Mahan, Hannah	Otey, Dr. Paul F.	O'Neal, Mrs. Maggie
Noonan, Mary	O'Brun, James	O'Nettie, G.
Noonan, Mrs.	O'Conner, Bridget	Offerd, Alfred N.
Northrup, John H.	Oxner, Martin	Pease, Lucy
Nagle, Tillie	O'Bryne, John	Pease, Fannie
Nelson, Mrs. Dr. A. W.	Owens, John	Packer, Charles
Nelson, Miss Julia	O'Conner, Mrs. Catharine	Paine, Maggie
Nail, Mrs. May	Owen, Mrs. Julia M.	Page, (child)
Northrup, Rachel E.	Owen, Lizzie	Paul, W. P.
Nutting, G. A.	O'Hern, Hannah	Pagell, Charles
North.	Onley, Miss	Price, Ed.
Nicholson, S. B.	Obermeyer, Joseph	Pollock, Samuel
Norman, Willie F.	Oberst, Mrs. Catharine	Patton, Bud
Nelson, Samuel	Only, John	Patton, E. S.
Noland, Mary	Oshen, Henry	Precont, G. L.
Norris, Mary E.	Oberst, Julia	Pratt, Petty
Norris, Mrs.	Oskman, Henry	Pearsell, A.
Norris, John	Oates, W. J.	Piper, August
Noel, Emily	O'Haver, George	Patillo, R. F.
Nelson, Mollie	O'Keefe, Mamie	Powers, Ed.
Nicholson, Robert	O'Donnell, Mrs. B.	Plischke, C. H.
Novetsky, Annie	O'Brien, Mrs.	Plischke, Mrs. C. H.
Newman, James	Oertell, H.	Pohl, Ann

Pohl, Theodore	Perry, Sommers	Perry (child)
Pilegrins, Rosamond	Pierce, Dr. Hyland	Quenn, Mary
Paroti, Vincent	Payne, Mary	Quigley, Mary
Pryor, Green	Phister, Jacob	Quinn, Mike
Porter, Mildred E.	Peabody, Geo. N.	Quinlin, Eugene
Porter, William	Patterson, Joseph	Royster, F. W., Jr.
Porter, W. E.	Pierce, Nellie	Rear, August
Perkins, N. P.	Pullen, Mrs. Ben K.	Reid, George
Paegels, Mrs. Amelia	Powers, Mr.	Robertson, George
Paegels, Otto	Partee, Charles L.	Round, Miss Bell
Pocai, Henry	Palmer, Lucinda	Romaggi, John
Powers, John H.	Poyner, Mr.	Rentz, John
Patillo, L. C.	Parker, J. C.	Riley, James
Plummer, Frank	Probert, Geo. C.	Rubenstein, Pike
Pao, John	Pittman, Miss Carrie A.	Ryan, James
Phillips, Wm.	Palmer, Ella	Robertson, Eliza
Page, John F.	Pugo.	Ressler, Fred.
Pearce, Mrs. Nancy	Porter, Charles	Ross, Benj.
Philmont, Annie	Peabody, John M.	Reinig, C.
Pica, Victor	Pearl, Emma	Roberts, John
Parsons, Rev. C. C.	Peebles, Dr. Berlin	Rowan, W. G.
Powell, W. T.	Pennack, Louis	Randle, Fred.
Prescott, Walter	Pritchett, T. T.	Root, Irving
Presh, F.	Peeples, Jesse	Renner, Dr. J. E.
Perdeau, B. D.	Pope, Charles	Riordan, Rev. Father
Perfect, Earnest	Provenzale, (child)	Riley, Mrs. Sarah
Patchell, James	Pope, Willie	Roper, Miss Annie
Piper.	Pillson, Elizabeth	Ruth, Sister
Park, J. G.	Pollard, J. E.	Robinson, Wm.
Powell, W. L.	Provenzale, M.	Reynolds, Harry S.
Peck, F. B.	Pope, Nura	Rosebrough, Rev. Dr.
Pohl, Mrs. Thos.	Piaggio, Vic.	Roper, Miss Lizzie
Pharrew, Phil.	Prescott, O. F.	Roberts, Sarah
Payne, M.	Plain, Katie	Ramsen, Mary
Patillo, R. H.	Palmer, H. L.	Reynolds, Miss Fannie
Partlow, Mrs F.	Phillips, Minnie	Reynolds, Frank
Phillips, Mrs. M. B.	Pritchitt, Mrs.	Rutter, John
Page, Miss M. B.	Plain, Mrs. Carrie	Rogerson, Julian A.
Pearsall, Miss Ida	Persons, Albert	Reiner, Martin
Pearsall, Miss Clara	Pugh, W. T.	Rice, Dr. John L.
Patchell, Mrs.	Patton, Maggie	Rynders, John
Perry, Leonora	Patterson, Martha	Reilly, Kate
Plummer, Al.	Paine, Grimmy	Redford, M. W.
Plummer, B. F.	Pallard, Mrs. M. L.	Ruil, Walter
Plummer, Mrs.	Pugh, Mary A.	Roberts' son
Pellegrame, E.	Phelan's child (P. H.)	Roemheld, John
Peters, Thomas	Peterson, John	Rancoskey, H.
Powers, R. W.	Posey, H. J.	Robbins, Miss Annie

Reignders, John	Reder, Ada	Richardson, Jane
Rutter, Miss C.	Reider, Fred.	Rooney, J. P.
Reynolds.	Rounds, Mrs. James	Roach, Lena
Reynolds.	Risk, E. F., Jr.	Roper, Mrs. Maggie
Reynolds.	Rogers, Capt. Joseph	Rapp, Ann R.
Rostinger, J.	Rose, J. A.	Sauer, Rabbi F.
Revoll, Lena	Ramsey, C.	Schalscha, Hanna
Ruffin, Freddie	Retwick.	Schalscha, Ida
Ringer, Lafayette	Rash, Richard L.	Schalçcha, Fannie
Rinkhardt, Mrs.	Rosselle, William	Smith, Mrs. B.
Roberts, Mrs. H.	Reardon, Con.	Smith, Ann
Rosenthal, Aug.	Reid, George	Smith, John
Russell, Maggie	Reid, E. P.	Smith, Frank
Russell, Joe	Reid, Wm.	Smith, Mrs.
Robinson, Ben.	Rogers, Emily	Smith, W. J., Jr.
Roush, John A.	Rich, Henry	Smith, John
Rehkopf, Q. F.	Ringwald, S.	Smith, John
Rogers, Dr. John C.	Regan, James F.	Smith, John
Ryan, Elizabeth	Raggio, John	Smith, John
Ryder, Patrick	Robinson, G.	Smith, Emma
Riley, Mrs.	Radd, Mrs.	Smith, Charles M.
Reugg, August	Roberts, Susan	Smith, M. F.
Ring, Maggie	Rushton, Wm.	Smith, Hester
Ring, Dan.	Ruffin, Joe	Smith, Sam
Rezzonica, Mrs. C.	Raggio, Miss Lizzie	Smith, Dave
Rezzonica, R. S.	Rounds, James	Schultze, Henry
Roby, Joseph R.	Ryan, Jack	Schindler, C.
Rummel, A.	Rivoil, Mrs. Lou	Schwab, Antony
Ryan, Stephen	Restmeyer, Mrs. Fred.	Shute, Frank
Ringwald, Mrs.	Revoil, Lizzie	Saunders, T. B.
Ringwald, Ed.	Rossi, John	Schlemmer, Charles
Robeson, Mary	Reed, Ross	Slemmer, Henry
Rue, Vincent	Ryan, James	Sauter, Charles
Riley, Mike	Ruffin, J. B.	Strauburg, Earnest
Roadman, John	Reinhart, Dr.	Stanberg, Ed. A.
Reckford, Fannie	Rill, John	Scronce, J.
Reinert, Joseph	Ruffin, Mollie	Scales, Geo.
Ragio, Mrs. Mary R.	Ralston, Walter	Schnerer, Abe
Ragio, Amelia	Ralston, Mrs. James	Sturdivant, Mrs.
Rudd, Wm. A.	Richards, Thomas	Samuels, Morris
Rice, Annie	Robinson, Clark	Sullivan, Loritta
Rubenstein, Lena M.	Rushing, Miss	Scherbly, John
Radt, M.	Rushing, Mrs.	Speckernagle, Wm.
Ryan, Ellen	Ringwald, Stella	Schafer, Herman
Ravenly, J.	Richards, Mattie	Shepperd, Thos.
Ravenos, A.	Redford, J. R.	Shepperd, Francis
Raverall, Alfred	Roper, Jasper	Sales, Ella
Ravinala, Alfred	Roach, Mrs. Delia	Scully, Agnes

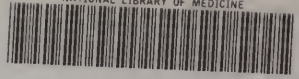
Stalm, Henry	Stanley, Mike	Stephenson, W. D.
Stalm, J. N.	Sullivan, Dennis	Stewart, Sarah W.
Stewart, Maggie	Stomburg, Arthur	Stewart, P. B.
Salziger, H. G.	Sprigg, John	Stewart, C. T.
Sepp, Mary	Speers, Mrs. Elizabeth	Steinkuhl, Mary
Sandey, Clara	Schultz, A. C.	Scott, Martin
Sweeney, Ed.	Stack, Margaret	Souhr, Josephine
Salziger, H. G.	Slater, Rev. Dr. E. C.	Schneider.
Solomon, E.	Slater, Miss Sallie	Shumaker, Peter
Shipley, Mathias	Slater, Mrs. E. C.	Shuttleworth, Annie R.
Scully, Charles	Slater, Miss Mollie	Schaefer, J.
Shelby, Mat	Sheppard, B. E.	Schneider, Cora
Shelby, Mat	Sterlie, Helen	Schuyler, Rev. L. S.
Steneth, John	Schulier, Mollie	Smith.
Sherry, Patrick	Sister Blank	Swan, August
Schaper, Alice D.	Smith, Mrs. B.	Shelton, Mrs. M. L.
Shea, Thomas	Schultz, Mrs. A.	Shaw, James
Saunders, Clara	Schaff, Mrs.	Steinkuhl, Margaret
Schuler, Emma	Saylor, Jo.	Stephenson, Miss
Sturla, Fred.	Schappe, Fred. C.	Shepperd, W. B.
Schneider, Jacob	Staratt, James	Slaughter, Sam.
Steman, Joseph	Schultz, Gullus	Street, Fannie
Stillman, Henry	Sullivan, Thos.	Strain.
Stephenson, E.	Sweney, child	Shorter, Clara M.
Sullivan, M.	Simmons, L.	Scanlan, Rev. Father
Sullivan, Mary	Saltalamachia, F.	Steele, Mrs. C. L.
Sullivan, Mrs.	Stovall, Mollie	Scharff, Alex.
Strehl, Mollie	Small, Mrs. M.	Stein, Mary
Sherfuld, child	Simmons, Mrs.	Solari, Tony
Schmuck, Peter	Sullivan, Jas. J.	Shields, Peter
Swatkey, Mary	Steele, Mrs. C. L.	Scully, J. H.
Strong.	Spain, Lucy	Stephens, Julian
Starrett, Mrs. Frances E.	Selvin, John	Spine, W. H.
Starrett, Eddie	Slack, Lizzie	Smith, Josie
Shauders, Mrs.	Shuttleworth, A.	Smith, D. P.
Steele.	Sweeney, James H.	Smith, H.
Slowart, W. F.	Snyder, Kate	Smith, Eliza
Sneeringer, E. F.	Simmons, Julian A.	Schuday, Margaret
Strausburg, Chas.	Stewart, C. Young	Sassman, Frank
Slowart, Mrs. J. M.	Stewart, Miss Sarah M.	Shears, Mr.
Slagle, Josephine	Sticky, James	Shrud, Fred.
Schulze, A. F.	Stephenson, Wm	Scarafiotts, Joseph
Swift.	Sailor, Mrs. Mary	Scherrie, Sister
Stansbery, Chas	Shilly, Geo.	Schudi, Mrs: Margaret
Saunders, Wm.	Stretch, Sarah Ann	Steel's child
Spellman, Wm.	Snyder, Mrs.	Schutz, Mrs.
Spilman, P.	Sutton, Willie	Schlich, Mrs.
Seessel, George	Sears, J. J.	Schilling, L.

Shumeck, Mr., Sr.	Scales, Ollie	Thomas, Caroline
Stoll, August	Slack, Mrs.	Trigg, Jo. W.
Sanders, Martha	Stone, James	Thompson, Mrs. Mattie
Scheller, Mrs. M.	Stowe, Mrs.	Thompson, Willie
Scheller, Mr.	Strikers, Elvira	Taylor, Lou
Sebrall, Mr.	Shroyer, W. P.	Townsley, Sam.
Scheley, F. W.	Saupe, Susan	Tusher, Patrick
Stokes, Mrs. Ann	Saupe, Frank	Theobas, Thomas
Sauer, P. H.	Scruggs, Judge P. T.	Town, Ernest
Schilling, Ferdinand	Shevenill, Miss	Torrance, Hugh
Snigg, Ed. J.	Stowe, Ida	Thrall, J. C.
Sour, Ada	Smith, Mrs. H. D.	Tufel, Mrs. B.
Strasman, Ben.	Shillin, W. H.	Thweat, Noble
Schroder, Caroline	Smith's child (W. E.)	Thecla, Sister
Sutton, George	Stevenson, Nelson	Toulson, Charles
Schneider, Mrs.	Stowe, Maude	Thomas, Henry
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